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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

December 19, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



IN CANADA'S NORTHLAND—THE TRAPPERS' PARADISE

Circulation over 35,000 weekly

Women and Children Urgently Need Food

There is a serious shortage of food in Britain, France and Italy, and stringent food regulations are in force.

The enormous demands of the armies for food must be supplied. Soldiers cannot fight to victory on empty stomachs.

And the women and children overseas! They must not be denied the urgently needed food.

The Allies look to United States and Canada to meet the critical situation. Increased production of grains, beef and hogs—particularly hogs—is a military necessity.

European Herds Decreasing

At the present time, there are 115,000,000 fewer animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. In hogs alone, there is a shortage of 32,425,000.

Realizing the urgency of the situation, the Governments of the United States and Canada are doing their utmost to secure increased production.

The Dominion Government is co-operating with the Provincial Governments to get every province to largely increase its production of hogs in 1918.

Steps have been taken both to safeguard and encourage the producers.

Government Control

The Packing Houses are now under Government control and their profits are restricted. The hog producer is assured *his fair share* of the price paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of license and will be operated with restrictions on profits. Bran and shorts will be available at reasonable prices.

This year's huge United States corn crop will be available to Canadian producers. It is estimated

at 600,000,000 bushels greater than last year's and there will be a large surplus for export. This corn crop is under effective United States Government control to prevent speculation.

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one commission representing the Allies, which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price. This fact, considered in association with the great meat shortage in Europe, justifies confidence in the profitable possibilities of hog raising in 1918.

Every Pound of Pork Needed

Every pound of pork that can be raised is urgently needed. The troops alone must have millions and millions of pounds of bacon, the British Army ration calling for $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of bacon per man per day.

The people of Canada are heart and soul with the heroic boys fighting and toiling in the mud, rain, snow and cold on the European battlefields.

The women and children of Britain who have sacrificed so much, those of France who have done men's work in factories and fields, and those of Italy, which is now suffering invasion by the German despoilers, all of these, as well as the soldiers need a vast quantity of food that only Canada and United States can supply by greatly increased production.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 pounds of meat per sow. Each one that is bred will produce many times that quantity of meat in 1918.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**

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The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

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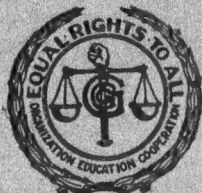
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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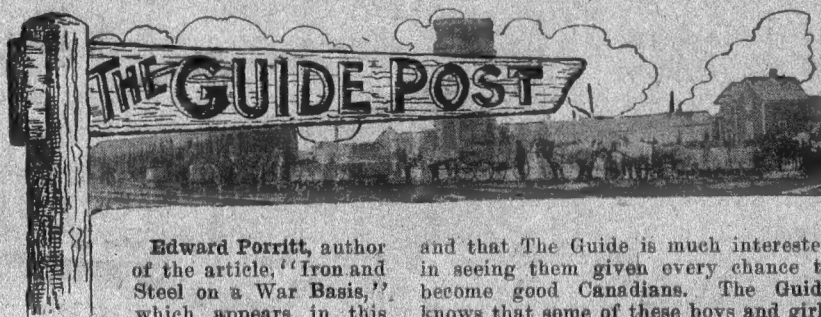
use any old plan for your new house or barn but get your own plan, just as you want it, and get specifications to assure you of first-class material and workmanship.

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Odd Fellows' Block — Calgary



Edward Porritt, author of the article, "Iron and Steel on a War Basis," which appears in this issue, is a well-known writer, lecturer and student of economics. He is best known in Western Canada as the author of the book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." In England, his native land, he is best known as the author of "The Unreformed House of Commons," which is regarded as the standard history of the British House of Commons. Mr. Porritt lives at Hartford, Connecticut, and has for some years been a lecturer on economics at Harvard University. He also contributes to many British periodicals and has written a number of other volumes.

A prominent advertiser in The Guide writes us under date of December 11, giving us the result of his advertising campaign during 1917 in various farm papers. The result is as follows: Grain Growers' Guide, 46 points; second paper 25; third paper, 25; fourth paper, 22. It is, of course, very gratifying to receive letters of this kind. It helps us to get more advertising and the more advertising The Guide gets the better paper we can publish. The advertiser who sends these results makes the following comment: "Of course you must remember it is impossible to get the true number of replies because the people do not always mention the paper. We are, therefore, not taking into consideration the replies where the papers are not mentioned, which is by far, very far, the greatest proportion. Why cannot you papers get your readers to mention where they saw our advertisement? If they would only do this it would be of great assistance to us in enabling us to decide where we can spend our money to best advantage, and it would also help the best papers."

Boys and Girls in some of our non-English speaking settlements will perhaps like to read what is being done in some parts of Manitoba to help them,

and that The Guide is much interested in seeing them given every chance to become good Canadians. The Guide knows that some of these boys and girls are going to be among the foremost men and women in Canada in a few years. The Guide conducts a boys' and girls' club department and has many interesting things useful to them in their home or in their schools. We would like to hear from these boys and girls and want to give them all the help we can.

Dr. Salem Bland has agreed to write a short article on a religious topic each week for Guide readers. Of his qualifications as a thinker and writer it is not necessary to comment. No man has more friends among the grain growers of the West than Dr. Bland and they have no truer friend than he. There is no abler champion of the principles for which the organized farmers stand and no man has suffered more for his firm adherence to those principles. He has come through it all, however, with unshaken faith in the cause of social justice and good government. His keen analysis of the problems of our day and their relationship to the deeper things of life will, we are sure, be welcomed each week by thousands of Guide readers. The Deeper Life, as it has been decided to call the department which will be conducted by Dr. Bland, begins in this issue and will appear regularly each succeeding week.

The Boys' and Girls' Club idea has spread like wild fire. The young people have now the biggest agricultural organization in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan this year the aggregate attendance at Club Fairs was 64,000. This illustrates what well-directed enthusiasm can do. We venture to predict, however, that the boys and girls will not rest on the laurels they have gained this year. Next year there will be more fairs and bigger fairs with better exhibits than ever. The new spirit in agriculture which is abroad speaks well for the big things that will be accomplished in agriculture by the rising generation.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00 and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects are as follows:
It is easy to secure a loan for a suitable period from your local bank to purchase livestock or finance other farm operations necessary to increase production? If not, what is the chief handicap in doing so?

Should the farmer's wife have her own income and bank account or should she have one in common with her husband? Discuss the advantage of each method and give experiences of yourself and others.

Describe fully your method of feeding and housing sows through the winter to get the largest, strongest spring litters. What are the best feeds? How do you make sure they get enough exercise?

What, in your experience, is the best method of handling stubble land for spring seeding? Outline in detail your method from the time the snow goes off until cultivation is completed.

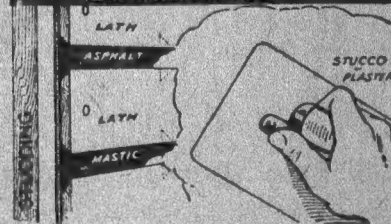
Contributions on the above subjects should be mailed not later than January 5, 1918. Address Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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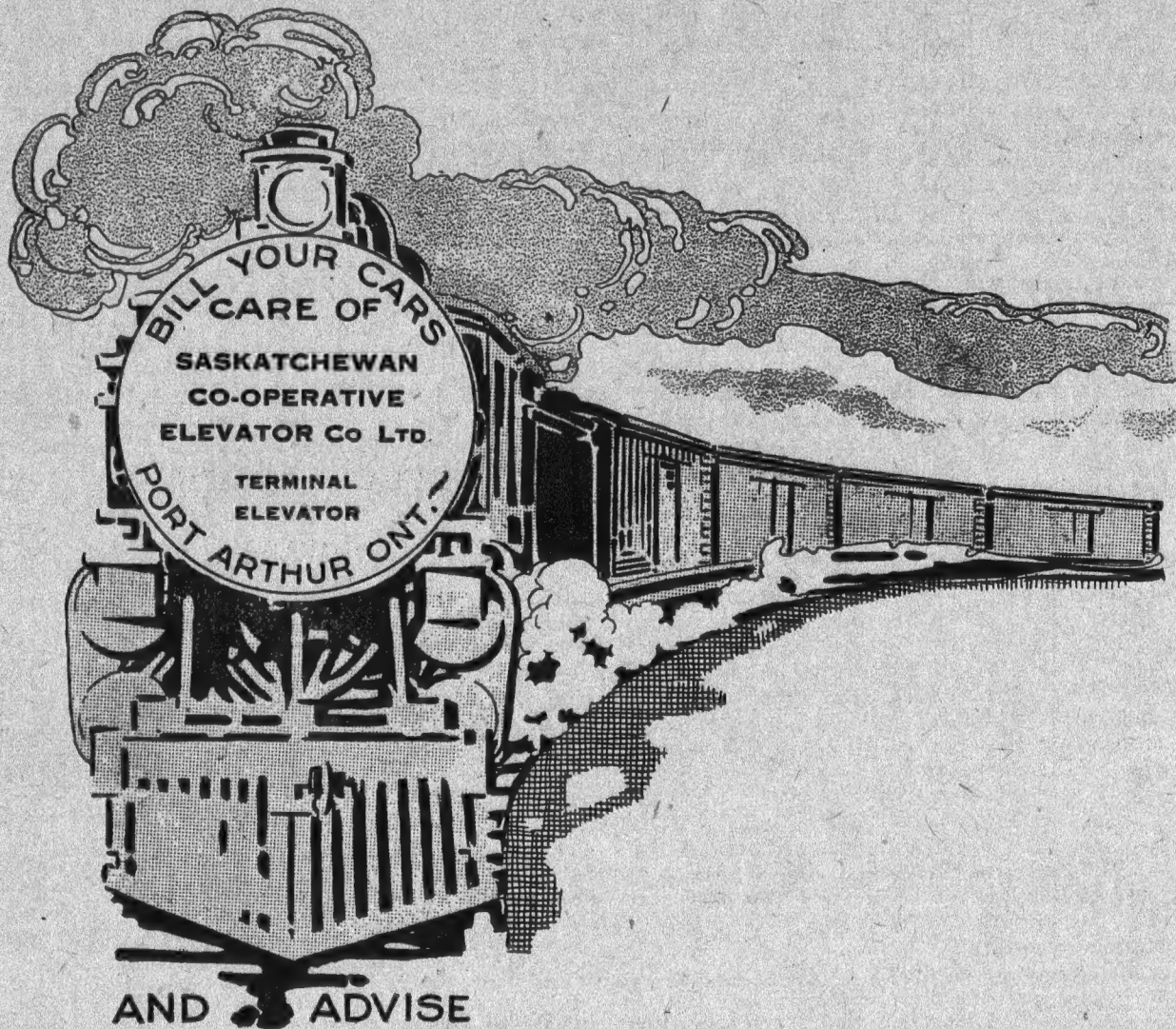
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C.P.R. AND C.N.R.**

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 19, 1917

After The Election

By the time this issue of The Guide reaches its readers the election will be over and the big issue will be settled. At the time of writing we do not know what the result is as our paper is on the press before the election returns are received on Monday night. But regardless of the election results there are some thoughts worth considering. Canada is more or less a democratic country, sometimes more, sometimes less. Through long years we have developed our institutions and our form of Government. We are a law-abiding people. When we have an election we take it seriously. Both parties in an election say and do things in the heat of the struggle which are unwise and which are not thoroughly considered, but we believe in majority rule and whatever the electors say by their ballots on Monday will decide our course as a nation. So far as Western Canada is concerned opinion is of course more or less divided.

When the election is over and settled we must lay aside all feeling. Our interests are all one and in common, our cause is a common one to all. We must harbor no animosities nor ill feelings but shoulder to shoulder we must labor together for the common good. Our problems during the war are vast, but our war problems do not affect the internal life of our nation to the same extent as will our after-the-war problems. There are mighty interests in our nation with immeasurable power not always used for the common good. There will be hundreds of thousands of soldiers to be brought back and replaced in our civil life; there will be readjustments necessary hitherto undreamed of. Our farmers of the West through their organizations can by standing together, forgetting and overlooking petty jealousies and with a united desire for justice can be one of the greatest factors in Canada in that readjustment. The war will be over sometime whether it be one year or ten, but our nation will exist we hope through all time. Let us bear this in mind after the election and go forward in the work we have to do.

Steel On a War Basis

This is the age of steel. The war is a war of steel. It will be won by the side that can put the heaviest and best equipped batteries into action. The amount of iron and steel used for shells and guns, as well as for other army equipment, railroads, ships and machinery for war industries is almost beyond computation. It is fortunate for the allies that the resources of the great American steel industry is behind them. That there are many undesirable features about the steel trust is as true now as it ever was but that the efficiency of the steel industry is proving of incalculable value in supplying war materials just now is also beyond question. To what extent the steel magnates are actuated by devotion to the Allies' cause is hard to say but we have it on the authority of Edward Porritt that the pledge of active, continuous and whole-hearted co-operation given by the American Iron and Steel Institute at its Cincinnati convention last autumn was given in sincerity. Mr. Porritt is in a position to know and as his democratic principles are unquestioned the motives of the steel interests must be such as to warrant his approval. The extent of government activity in directing the activities of the steel industry is also reassuring. Prices have been fixed in seventy or eighty of the primary and secondary branches in connection with the steel trade and although prices doubtless provide for a fair margin of profit they are having their

effect in preventing war profiteering. The effect of the war in reorganizing the basis of industry and there is hope that out of the present situation more satisfactory conditions than those which formerly characterized the business will be evolved.

Building Canada's National Life

Canada is a land of immense resources covering half a continent. Its climate has all variations from a mild temperate to a frigid. Its resources are practically inexhaustible. It offers a home to countless millions. It is badly split up by great unbroken wastes and rough mountain ranges. Already within it two races are dominant but there is a multitude of other peoples scattered over its broad surface. These peoples vary as to their racial extraction and their religious beliefs, their educational standards, their aspirations, as much as Canada itself varies in its surface characteristics.

How is this great mass to be brought into one unit? Is it to be hammered into a mould by legislation directed by any one faction or is it to be fused into one nationality by association and education? Unquestionably, if it is to be a nation that will stand it will be by the latter means. The greatest unifying and levelling force in the world today is that of unselfishly directed education. It is the only power that will ever make the world safe for democracy. Its rays are the only hope for the dispelling of the fogs of religious prejudice and superstition. It is the only effective method of bringing about better racial understandings. Force and isolation will never do that. It is the lack of education that makes people the victims of scheming politicians, rapacious money grabbers and misguided clergy.

And in the public schools of this country lies the hope of Canadian national life. That is where we will teach the people who come to us from foreign lands, strangers in search of freedom. We may not be able to teach the fathers and mothers but it is to the children we should give our best efforts. These people are anxious to have their children educated and learn the best Canada has to offer them. These children are keen, bright and honest, and the people of Anglo-Saxon extraction in this country should do what they have never yet done sufficiently, that is, to study the origins, racial characteristics and aspirations of these newcomers. Until we do that more thoroughly, we, as a people, will never understand them properly and do them justice. We owe it to ourselves as much as to them, for in years to come they will be a more influential factor in our nation. We will never solve this problem of educating the non-English as it ought to be solved until we study the problem more thoroughly and our convictions get rooted deeply and our actions become those of natural impulse rather than those which comprise part of a studied plan or scheme. In this issue some aspects of this problem in Manitoba are presented that should interest Canadians in this vital problem.

Take The Tax Off Tractors

One of the greatest factors in winning the war will be the farm tractor. The man shortage has made the adoption of tractors in greater numbers the only salvation. The Allied Governments have bombarded United States with tractor orders. England, France, Italy, Russia have imported tractors by thousands. They intend to protect themselves against starvation even if imports from America are cut to practically nothing. There is no place in the world today where the pro-

duction of available foodstuffs per unit of population is as great as in Canada. There is no place where there is a more insistent demand by authorities for increased production. Canada is told that the salvation of Britain and the Allied cause largely rests with her and her farmers. Granted this is true farmers ought to have easily available everything that will enable them to produce to the limit of their powers. Today all eyes are turned to the tractor as never before. Factories are oversold and new ones are constantly springing up. The world needs the engines of production just as much as the Allies need armies and ammunition. Surely no argument is needed to show that it should be made as easy as possible for Western farmers to get tractors. It may mean a faster not to do so. Today a duty of 20 per cent. keeps these essential food products out of Canada and 7½ per cent. of that called "war tax." It is a war tax but it is the 20 per cent. normal tax are "lost" war taxes that may lead to disaster. The tax should come off at once if the war is to be won.

Is Organization Worth While

Every once in a while and altogether frequently, farmers refuse to join the local associations and pay in \$1.00 as membership fee because they say they cannot see that the organization is of any use to them. There are among farmers, as among other people, those who cannot see further than the end of their nose. There are also among farmers, as among others, those who refuse to invest a dollar and give their support to a common cause unless they can see two dollars of immediate return to their own pocket. A volume might be written on this subject. It has come to the farming communities of the prairie provinces through the organized farmers. In many instances the chief benefit is the easiest to see. Facts should be placed before the farmer to see where the financial benefit comes to them directly.

The price of wheat this year for the farmers' organization has been \$1.30. Last March the government proposed to fix the wheat crop at \$1.30 per bushel. In doing so asked the opinion of the Council of Agriculture representing organized farmers of the West. A discussion was given to the Regina meeting, after which it was unanimously declared that \$1.30 was not a fair price and proposed \$1.70 or other figures for a year were desired. The Government in the meantime the market price was fixed the same prices. In this one instance the farmers' own organizations saved the wheat grower on their wheat or carload. The organization of the wheat grower on every bushel is enough to pay his dues to his association for the next one thousand bushels who measure the benefits of the organization purely by the hard cold dollar. The system here is the reply. In every farmer should pay \$5.00 to his local association and should immediately in to pay it. If he searches for one hundred years he can find no better investment.

Just one other point out of hundreds. The commission on oats up until three years ago was one cent per bushel. Purely and solely due to the pressure of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the commission was reduced

h cents per bushel, thus saving the \$7.50 on every carload of oats. Is this organization worth while? Whatever benefits this organization has brought to the farmers of the past are small compared with what the organization can do for Western farmers and Canada in general after the war. Pay up your dues, attend your meetings and keep the organization a going concern in every community.

Produce For The Allies

must surely have reached the ears of every farmer in Western Canada by this time. The Allies are in desperate need of food, and the curtailment of imports through lack of shipping has made it imperative that practically all the allies food should come from the United States and Canada. A total of 923 British vessels or nearly five a day is the toll of the submarine and since February 1 nearly 30,000 tons of the British mercantile marine has been sunk. Allied imports from Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have been cut to pieces. It is the duty of Canada, the food controller tells us, to supply Great Britain's needs. Right now the most pressing need is for fats, oils and bacon. Bacon is the most concentrated form in which these essentials can be taken to the boys at the front. That shortage is likely to become worse as time goes on. Hence as a patriotic duty to the millions going on short rations or starving in Europe it is essential that Canadian farmers raise every hog they can next spring by breeding every sow worth while now and keeping her over. There may not be any profit in it above market prices of grain. Indeed in many cases it may be found it would have been better to have sold grain. But profits should not be the dominant motive at this time. Profits unfortunately are too important to us. We can't have it by while and refuse almost to do it. It seems very also that the products are great as and that the next step is the

Uses of Loan

for the has been. The conferred the the com- amount 0,000, or head of The ng and reflection sequences from. os, occurs at a large ant come has been with n from the taxable resources of the country. Interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent. will be paid on the bonds free of liability to income tax. Thus a sum of \$22,000,000 will remain untaxed during

the average life of the bonds. Where the funds invested in the Victory Loan were previously applied to the production of taxable income there will be a loss to the exchequer of the annual revenue which would have accrued under the new income tax. But the true loss will be less than the total amount of the bond interest by the amount subscribed out of the current incomes of the poorer people, or out of the funds previously held in an unremunerative manner. Nevertheless it is not a good feature of the loan that the income derived from investments in it should be free of income tax irrespective of the total incomes of the people or corporations holding the bonds. If, as seems probable, the bonds should tend into fewer hands as time passes, through their realization by holders of only moderate resources, the country as a whole will be taxed to provide incomes for the privileged few, without the power to recover a fair proportion of the incomes in relief of taxation. Hence, probably, the eagerness of some interests to invest in the Victory Loan.

The encouragement to thrift provided by the moral obligation on people of moderate wealth to take bonds is a distinct asset. Many thousands of subscribers have sacrificed some luxury in order to buy a bond. The pleasurable sensations of possession and of added security against the unknown will tend to enforce the continuance of self-denial to the point of becoming a habit. A larger proportion of the people will learn the value of thrift and come to appreciate the power and independence accompanying its tangible results.

The proceeds of the Victory Loan are to be expended entirely in Canada. There will, therefore, be some stimulation of industry,

largely that connected with the prosecution of the war. But the success of the Victory Loan demonstrates the lending power of the people of the Dominion. The patriotic motive has doubtless been a powerful factor in mobilizing this power; nevertheless, a remarkable evidence of the elasticity of the domestic sources of capital has been afforded. In ordinary times these sources are virtually untapped; municipal, provincial and Dominion authorities go abroad to float their loans. For this there is obviously less justification than has been assumed. Increased thrift implies a great demand for investments. The money for public works and national development can thus be supplied to a greater extent by Canadians if the proper facilities are provided. The Dominion will then be freer from external financial influences, a condition which would be in many respects desirable.

When Sir Joseph Flavelle told the munition makers "To Hell With Profits," he realized that big profits were dangerous to business morals. No doubt this is the reason he sacrificed himself by taking such big profits. He no doubt felt if he took big profits he would save others from being contaminated in the same way. It was undoubtedly very, very good of Sir Joseph.

Many people thought that Lloyd George's Paris speech was a great indiscretion. Since the debate in the British House of Commons, however, they have learned that it was a brilliant stroke of leadership.

New Jersey has a law that any man found idle will be arrested and put to work. That is a mild form of conscription which might well be adopted in Canada next spring. With every available man employed the farms will still be under-manned in 1918.

Is your local association active? If not, whose fault is it? Somebody is to blame. Stir up your members and get them together. There is big work to be done.

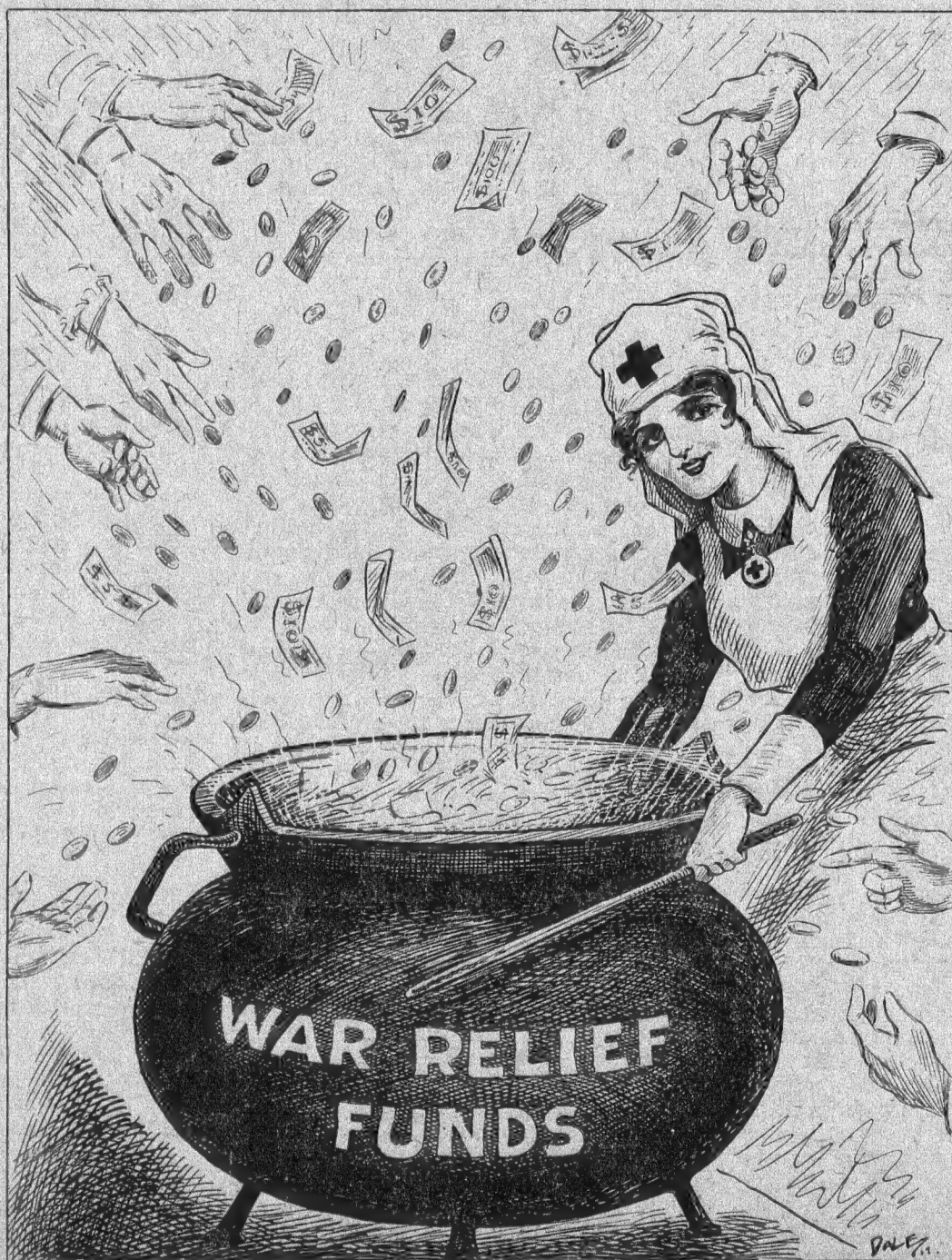
What kind of seed have you got to put into the ground next spring? Is it clean and will it germinate well? The time to find this out is now and not when seedling time arrives.

By raising a few more hogs you will not only be sure of a good return for your labor, but you will be helping the cause of the Allies immensely.

The fall of Jerusalem brings hope anew into the breasts of millions of a scattered race.

When you sit down to enjoy a nice Christmas dinner, don't forget the millions who will not have the same pleasure. Send a donation to some of the War Relief funds.

What rate of interest are you paying to your local bank and are you able to get the credit you require? Let us hear about it.



KEEP THE POT BOILING

Educating the Non-English

The revival in Manitoba---The characteristics of these young Canadians---Teachers' residences.

By E. A. Weir

Education is the greatest force today in the maintenance of national unity. It is the lack of understanding by peoples of one another that leads to distrust, to the manipulation of the crowds by those interested in selfish ends. Ignorance is the breeder of war and the disrupter of national harmony. How quick do racial hatreds and religious prejudices break down when people are brought into closer personal touch and come to understand one another by association and education.

Much of this is especially applicable to Canada. Here is a country with a border line of three thousand miles, peopled by the most cosmopolitan population in the world, and one in the ultimate welding of which none but statesmanship of the highest order can succeed. We have an empire the size of Europe, whose problems we must work out. We are facing now one of the most critical periods Canada has ever had or ever will face in her march toward strong national development. May that period be carried forward in unity, not in disruption.

After such a political struggle it is pleasant to turn from the disrupting politicians to the work of those who are doing more to cement the many elements of this country into one unified nationality than any other force within our borders. That force, to my mind, is the work of the teachers in the rural and urban schools of Western Canada, among the children of those people who have come to us from foreign lands. There, in my estimation, is the most unselfish missionary service in this whole Dominion to-day. They are the real hope of Canadian nationality. They are the boys and girls—some of them too immature to fully realize the importance of their work—who, "batching it" in prairie shanties, amid the isolation of foreign settlements, are preserving Canada's national ideals.

An Official Trustee Selected

I want to instance one small section of Western Canada where such work is being carried on, where expression is being given to the promises made to these people when they were induced to make Canada their home. That section is in the province of Manitoba, east of the Red river and north of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. I visited a number of schools in that area during October this year. I have also corresponded with a number of the teachers in that section and I want to set down a few facts and impressions in regard to the work being done there. This is the section of Manitoba containing a larger proportion of Ruthenians, Galicians, Austrian and Russian Poles and Germans than any other. It is the section in which the education of the people has till recently been most flagrantly neglected. If you don't believe that I will prove it to you by facts.

Three years ago a deplorable situation in so far as school accommodation was concerned was found in this as in many other sections. Vacant schools and lack of attention to the neediest things were depressingly apparent. The necessity of helping out these people and others in a similar condition, of getting the district organized, of getting money raised, and plans formed, getting schools built and securing suitable teachers for them, etc., led the department of education of Manitoba, under Dr. R. S. Thornton, to appoint an official trustee to undertake this work. A man with wide experience in educational matters and with the best interests of the people at heart was chosen in the person of Ira Stratton.

There are almost anywhere always a large number of trustees who have never managed a school and never erected a school building of any sort. In this district most of the people had never even attended a Canadian school, and were handicapped in getting properly started without such assistance and as an official trustee could give. Whether the results to these people and to Canadian national life have justified this appointment, I will leave the reader to decide from the few instances I give. The period covered in this article dates from October, 1915, when the official trustee began his work, up to the present time.

The Condition in Melrose District

In the district of Melrose, in the spring of 1915, there was a heavy enrolment, but a poor average attendance in proportion. There was a miserable little one-roomed school that would hold, perhaps, 50. A second room was soon built by Mr. Stratton, one and one-half miles away. This school was soon

filled, and accommodation again became deficient. This year a school census was taken in June. The following gives the result of that census.

Children of school age	216
Enrolled during year	147
Absentees, 7 to 13 years (inclusive)	6
Absentees, 8 to 13 years (inclusive)	1
Children, 13 to 18 years	44
Children, 0 to 7 years old of school age in 5 years	115
Total 18 years down school age	296
Total 5 years hence, barring death or removals	252
Total area of school section, 6,720 acres (10½ sections).	

What were the prospects of proper education for these future citizens of Canada, and what must have been their condition before. Today the third room is being built in that section, and is ready to open. The Official Trustee is now building a teachers' residence for the accommodation of the two teachers there and the new one who will come.

The situation in Supton, the next school district laying to the east, which is almost equally populated, was met immediately by a new building on the

of the school is a keen, bright young man of Russian-Polish extraction. The new school is a pride to the community and is giving to the people of that section a service and education they never dreamed of before.

At Brokenhead, four miles north of Ladywood, a section which is almost equally crowded, the people unanimously voted in 1916 to build a second room without any delay. Two regular professional certified teachers were put into these rooms. Indeed, the teachers put in all these schools are distinctly high-class.

North-east of Ladywood another school was organized, built and opened. This is called the Bonar Law school, and it is in charge of a lady whose husband is now a prisoner of war in Germany. At Cowan, a school district was organized about 12 years ago, but no school was built until 1916.

For 25 miles north of Beausejour there are only two English-speaking settlers. From Ladywood, which is eight miles north of Beausejour, the school accommodation has been increased by three rooms added to the existing schools, and by four new districts opened up and new schools built. This means additional accommodation for 350 pupils. There are seven new teachers, or 11 teachers now where formerly there were only four. Four new schools have been added in the Molson district.

To summarize, here are some outstanding results of this work: North of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line and east of the Red river and Lake Winnipeg, through the efforts of the Official Trustee, 28 additional schools or school-rooms have been provided since October, 1915. All of these are now overflowing and the average attendance per room is 35. In the whole province in that time there has been provided 102 new schools or rooms and 43 teachers' residences.

The Teachers' Residence

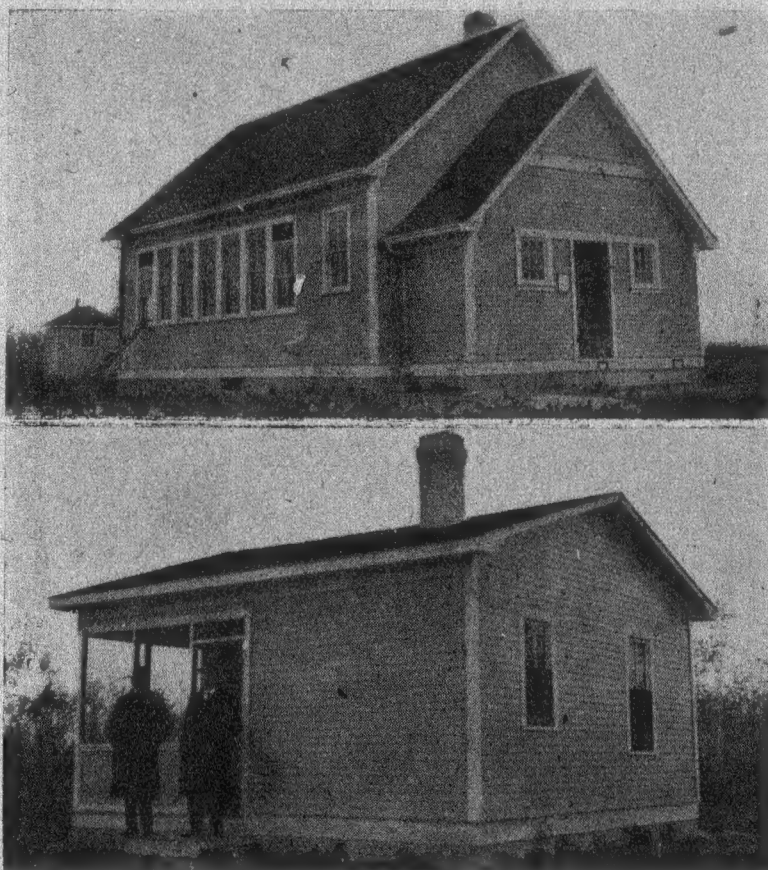
The teachers' residence idea is one of the newest and most constructive in public school work in Western Canada. It has been used in other parts, notably in the state of Minnesota, and seems to be part of the coming school system in Western Canada. Until some better accommodation can be provided for teachers in the rural districts in this country, we cannot expect to secure any permanency amongst these instructors of the coming citizens of this country. In building this large number of teachers' residences, the Official Trustee of Manitoba has made a contribution to the solution of the rural school problem in this country which is enormous. These residences are comparatively cheap. The first ones built were three-roomed, but now most of them are four-roomed residences. The floor plan of one is illustrated in this article.

They cost from \$700 to \$850, according to the furniture put in them. None of those built yet in Manitoba have cost over \$800 furnished. A small monthly rental is charged the teachers, which more than pays the interest on the money borrowed to build the residence, and will also provide a sinking fund, which in time will pay off the total cost of the building. The teachers' residence idea is something which can and should be taken up by very many of the schools in all three western provinces. Ministers of education generally should interest themselves in this idea, because it promises to be one of the real helps in solving the educational problem, particularly in our non-English speaking districts. Mr. Stratton says: "It seems to me that the teachers' residence in the pioneer settlements is almost as essential as the teachers' desk and chair."

The Work at Gonor School

In all the schools I visited the children were proving most efficient in acquiring the English language and were anxious to demonstrate their ability at reading. Their work on the blackboard showed that they were equally proficient with the use of figures. They were also clean, neat and well dressed.

At Gonor school, near St. Andrews Locks, there are three rooms. The principal, Miss Griffiths, showed me the roll. Practically all the names are of central European origin. Most of the boys were at home as the season was very busy, and they were needed to pick potatoes and clear up the fall work. But the girls were there, and I have not seen a keener, brighter, more intelligent bunch of children. In the second room the teacher was teaching singing, and while the girls sang the boys whistled



Above is one of the new schools built in the foreign-born section of Manitoba. Below is the teacher's residence with this school. This is a three-room residence, built at a cost of \$700. There should be more of them.

old site, so that there are now two schools there. But three and one-half sections of land were cut off from this school district and some from two other districts, and a new district, that of Hazelglen was thereby formed. A new school has been built in this district and an efficient teacher put in charge. The Zorra district to the south was equally crowded, and in 1916 a new room was added.

35 Children on 105 Square Feet

At Ladywood, north of Beausejour, a new two-roomed school was built last year. The Official Trustee, on visiting that section in May, 1916, found 110 children in one room, 35 of whom were sitting on floor space 10 feet by 10½ feet. There was one teacher. The average attendance was over 105 for the month of May, 1916, all in one small room, and they looked like very teachable children. A meeting of the ratepayers in this section was held, and by a vote of 70 to 19 they decided to build the present two-roomed school by endorsing the spending of \$4,000, and at the same time voted away four sections of land (2,560 acres) from their district to make a part of another new district west.

On the day I visited this school in October, 1917, I found 126 present in the two rooms. The principal

A Man at Need

A Lumberjack Tale

By A. M. Chisolm

CHAPTER II. (Continued)

Leamy, who was more at home, if possible, in a rough house than in single combat, freed himself with a threshing wrench, put a knee in one man's abdomen, hit another on the jaw, more by accident than otherwise, so that he dropped limp; and drove his boot calks through leather into the small bones of the foot of a third, who yelled, and incontinently gave ground.

Into the opening plunged Quebec, and Leamy met him, without giving an inch. Foot to foot they slam-banged each other, terrific swings for the most part, which either took cheerfully in order to give a return, each confident in his strength and power to resist punishment.

Suddenly, Leamy, realizing that he was getting the worst of the interchange, ducked a swing, shot his right hand between his opponent's legs, clamped his left hand on Quebec's right wrist, wrenching the arm downward and across his left shoulder and behind his neck. At the same instant he set his right shoulder beneath the French-Canadian's ribs, his back bent like a bow, and thus transformed into a human lever, he yo-heaved up and away.

The whole trick, consisting of three distinct movements, was performed in the twinkling of an eye and found Quebec unprepared. Twisted about and torn from his footing by that deadly hold, he, though the stronger man, shot into the air as if he had been a child. Up and over he went, turning a complete somersault, but Leamy never relaxed his hold on the left wrist. Instead, he seized it with both hands, turned right about face, and yanked to him and down with all his force.

The net result should have been to throw Le Gros Quebec flat on the floor, with breathless body and a dislocated or broken arm. What actually happened was that, as he shot helplessly backward, his feet drove into the face of one Louis Laplante, rendering that individual temporarily hors du combat, and marking him for life; while Quebec, the force of his fall broken by the accidental collision did not suffer at all, save for a slightly wrenched arm.

Both Quebec and Leamy were foul fighters in the ordinary sense of the term. No sooner did the former touch the ground than he writhed upward and sunk his teeth in Leamy's hand. The latter promptly kicked him in the face, but lost his hold, whereupon Quebec rolled clear and to his feet in what seemed to be one motion.

Meanwhile Jimmy McPike had his hands full. Though he preferred fair fighting, he was a rough-house artist to his finger tips, quick as a cat on his feet, and possessed of tremendous hitting power. For a moment after he had struck Cousineau, his formidable reputation protected him. Then the fiery French temper got the better of prudence.

A dozen leaped for him at once, yelling like a pack baying a quarry. McPike fought without a sound, save the spat and thud of his toughened fists on face and body. He fought fair, as the phrase goes, because it was the easiest, quickest, and most effective way as long as he could keep his arms free. And for a long minute, such was his activity and speed of blow, he held them off. Then they closed in.

Fair fighting went by the board. He became the centre of a mass of humanity that piled on him, defeating its own purpose by its very weight of numbers. From it a man shrieked as McPike's thumb nail seared his eyeball. Another, getting the knee, doubled up and rolled in agony.

The boss of the Bonnechere was fighting almost for his life, for he knew that, once down and helpless there would be few whole bones in his body when he reached the hospital, if, indeed, he did not furnish a case for the coroner. The gang, mad with liquor, racial and sectional hatred, always smouldering, but now aflame, would have no mercy.

He has seen what was left of men who had been through that mill—had seen those hobble who had once walked, had seen the women turn their backs on what had been a straight, strong, well-favored lad. The thought of it, instead of unnerving him, tautened every muscle in his splendid body. By fist, knee and foot, he fought himself loose, and for an instant stood free.

In that instant, his eye fell on a heavy wooden chair, overturned. With a bound, he caught it up and swung it around his head.

"Bill, Bill Leamy!" he shouted hoarsely. It was the very second when Le Gros Quebec had

reached his feet. Leamy heard, cast a swift glance backward, and sprang to him.

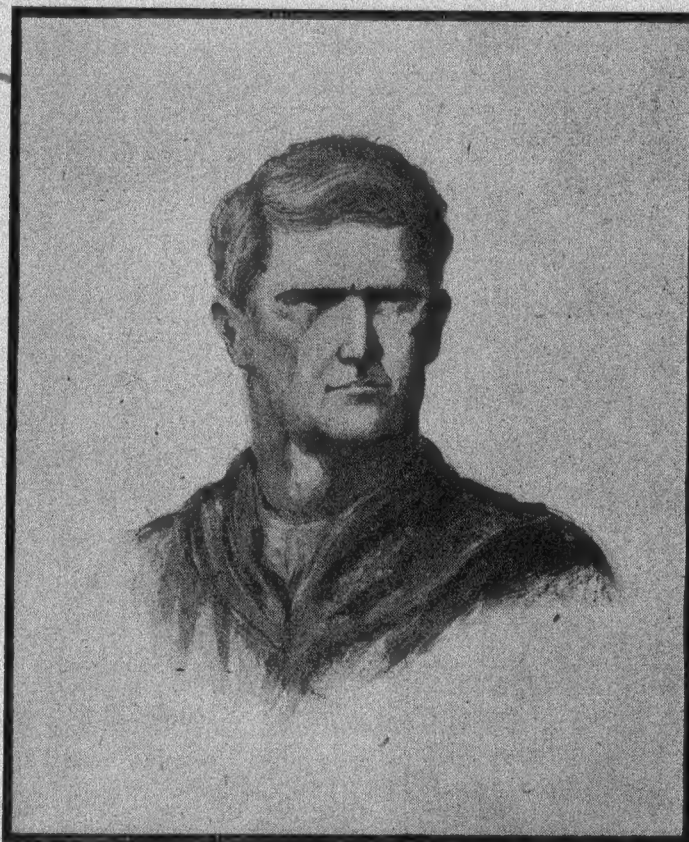
"Back to the corner, an' backs to the wall!" panted McPike. "Quick!"

Together they reached it, and wheeled about grimly to meet the rush. Just for a moment there was a pause—the pause that invariably occurs when the unorganized face an unexpected situation. In that pause, there was a quick tramp of feet and the glint of blue cloth and brass buttons in the door.

As always, it was McPike who did the thinking. "The p'lice!" he cried. "Come along, Bill! Feet first, ye beefy divil!"

Crash! The heavy chair hit the window, carrying glass and sash with it. McPike followed in a running jump, throwing his body backward, and shielding his face with his arm from projecting fragments of glass. Leamy followed less artistically, vitreous particles tearing his flesh as he blundered through.

They hit the ground, running. An officer of aldermanic proportions commanded them to halt. They dodged him with the greatest of ease, and



MACDONALD

pulled up, winded but happy, in the friendly shelter of a lumber yard, where the intricate alleys between the fragrant piles of newly sawn boards guaranteed safety from pursuit.

"A nice mess ye got us into!" said McPike. "By the glory! I was never nearer havin' the boots in me face than ten minutes ago. An' all f'r the sake of some half-baked young divil that I hope has his ribs kicked loose from his backbone. I thought ye had more sense."

Leamy's scarred face assumed an injured expression.

"That's right—blame it on me," he protested. "Who was it would go into Savigny's becase he smelt a row wid the whisky? An' who was it tried his level best to make Kebec scrap?—only he wouldn't!"

McPike examined his cut and bruised knuckles with satisfaction, and grinned. "It was th' bird iv a punch I handed that Cousineau," he observed comfortably. "I've been wantin' a birl out iv him this two years back. An' he th' feel iv me fists there's teeth missin' in Savigny's. As f'r Kebec, he'll fight next time. This is good cause. Did ye trim him, or didn't ye? I was too busy to see."

Leamy told him. McPike grunted.

"He's a hard man," he commented. "Built from the ground up he is, and game. Who was th' crazy lad that punched him? I didn't get to see his face."

"Nor me," said Leamy. "I hope it's a lesson to him. In another minute, Kebec w'ud have booted his face off. Here's a finger of me out. Catch hold."

The joint clicked back into place as McPike pulled. Leamy swore gently, and shook the hand. "Let it be a lesson to you," said McPike righteously. "If ye go shovin' yer ugly nose into other people's business, ye will get hurted some day. What call had ye to butt in to-night?"

"Ah, g'wan!" said Leamy. "Your'e worse nor me. Ye'd have done it if I hadn't. Anyways, ye punched Cousineau, an' that was th' first blow struck, bar th' fuss bechune Kebec an' th' lad."

"That's different. He needed it," said McPike. "Th' nerve of ye! I s'pose ye'll say ye done what ye done for the sake of humanity."

"F'r th' sake iv hell!" said Leamy scornfully. "If ye want to know, I liked the way the lad cursed the big pea jammer. I wisht I'd seen his face, to know him ag'in."

CHAPTER III.

Foley's logging camp lay silent in the hush of the mid-winter snows. A little huddle of long, low log buildings, set down in a stump-sprinkled clearing, it was an outpost in the ceaseless war of man against the great American forest, a war in which, up to a few years ago, there was no mercy nor talk of truce. A tote road wound through the clearing and lost itself among the trees. Across the road, spanned by a pole bridge, a little stream gurgled softly, showing here and there a patch of black water against the pure white of the snow.

The snow was everywhere, and very deep. The stumps were piled with toppling, dome-crested columns! It lay banked against the log buildings and hung in combs from the eaves; it dragged down the tough, feathery limbs of fir and spruce with the load of its weight; and it absorbed noise, for every natural sounding board was muffled, and the voice projected itself in vain against the echoless silence.

The day was shading into dusk—that winter hour, matched only by one in the dawn, when the white wilderness throws off the mask of soft beauty which it wears by day, and stands, barefaced and grim, cold and hard, and dreary with the utter loneliness of a dead land. Fresh smoke rose in billowed feathery columns from the bunkhouse and the cooks' domain—token that the cookee was firing up against the return of the crew from the bush. A light glinted brightly from Foley's quarters, a small log cabin, a little removed from the rest, which he usually shared with his scaler.

From far down the road sounded the tinkle of bells, and a tote team came in sight, four horses plodding slowly before a huge sleigh, piled high with supplies of all kinds.

Perched on top of the load, a square, little French-Canadian driver, in gaudy toque, sash, and "bottes sauvages," cooed profanity in two languages at his team, threatening them with a formidable whip which he never allowed to touch their backs, for he owned the horses and loved them, and they knew it very well.

Four men trudged behind the sleigh. Three of them were lumberjacks. The fact was advertised by their mackinaw clothing, long stockings and larriganed feet, as well as by their peculiar swinging gait. The fourth, who was plainly fagged, was a small man, wearing garments reminiscent of town.

At the noise of the team's arrival Foley himself limped from his quarters, to which he had been confined for some days, greatly to his disgust, by an injured leg. At that time Foley, by dint of the hardest of hard work, was just beginning to find his financial feet and lay the foundations of what afterward became a big lumber business.

He was rough and tough, possessed of enormous strength, an absolutely venomous tongue, and phenomenal ability as a driver of men. He liked "hard" men, and to his camp drifted the most quarrelsome, reckless devils of lumberjacks that ever wore larrigans.

He kept them in some kind of order, rarely interfering in their fights, and so long as the combatants were fit to do a day's work afterward, he considered their bickerings none of his business. But woe betide an idler, or the man who injured

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Iron and Steel on a War Basis

The Part this Great American Industry is Playing in the Cause of The Allies

By Edward Porritt

The American Iron and Steel Institute, like the British Iron and Steel Institute, comprises in its membership men who represent every stage in the industry. The primary stages, ore mines, coke ovens, blast and open hearth furnaces, Bessemer converters and rolling mills, are, of course, most numerous represented. But there is also a large representation of the ship-building industry, of engineering works, and of factories at which machine tools are made. This year, 1917, the institute held its autumnal meeting at Cincinnati—the commercial metropolis of one of the largest iron producing states, a city where there is much manufacturing at the secondary stages of the industry. The entire industry—primary as well as secondary stages—has for two years been undergoing an amazing transformation as a result of the war, and since the United States declared war on Germany in April, 1917, the government at Washington has been more closely associated with the industry—more interwoven with it, and demanding more of it in the way of production and price regulation—than at any time in history.

There was consequently an unusually large attendance at the Cincinnati meeting. Five hundred members were present, and one of the sessions, at which Mr. E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, was in the chair, was turned into a great demonstration of loyalty to the United States government and the Allies in the war. At this demonstration the active, continuous and whole-hearted co-operation of the entire industry in the war was pledged to the United States government and in particularly to the production of munitions and war equipment, and the steel which is needed for building the numerous additions to the United States Navy and the creation of the vast fleet of ocean-going merchant tonnage which, since August last, has been building at tidewater and lake shipyards for the United States.

The Resources of the Steel Industry

The Cincinnati pledge, and the spirit in which it is now being implemented, are of much importance as a factor in the war; for in not one of the Allied countries—not even in Great Britain—is there an industry which is on such a magnificent scale as the manufacture of iron and steel in the United States. With the exception of a few furnaces on tidewater in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, which draw their supplies of ore either from Belle Island, Newfoundland, or from Cuba—furnaces which at a push could be kept running on Lake Superior ores—all the raw material for the American iron and steel industry lies within the United States; and there has long been in existence a transport system unequalled anywhere in the world for assembling coke, ore, and fluxing material at the blast furnaces in the six or seven iron manufacturing states.

The mechanical equipment at the primary stages of the industry—blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, Bessemer converters and rolling mills—is unequalled in aggregate capacity by the combined iron and steel producing equipment of any two countries that are of the Entente.

In the first year of the war boom—1916—a year in which munitions, barbed wire and rails, as well as pig iron and steel billets, were shipped in continuously increasing quantities to Great Britain and the Allies—over 64,000,000 tons of ore came down the Great Lakes from the mines in the Lake Superior region to the lower lake ports, from which the lakeside furnaces at Gary, Cleveland and Buffalo, and the interior furnaces in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York draw their supplies. The production of pig iron at these furnaces, and at furnaces in Alabama, Tennessee and other of the southern states which are run on local ores, exceeded forty-two million tons; and during the month of October the daily average output of pig iron was 113,189 tons, of which nearly 82,000 tons a day went forward as hot metal to the open-hearth furnaces and Bessemer converters. The remainder of the production in October—the banner month in the banner year of the American iron and steel industry—went to foundrymen for use at the secondary stages of the industry. The aggregate output of steel ingots in 1916 was 39,039,356 tons, as compared with 29,662,566 tons in 1915; 23,049,752 tons in 1914—a year of depression in the industry—and 30,724,101 in 1913.

I am writing seven days before the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes and twenty-four days

before the end of the calendar year. Consequently, tonnage statistics of ore transport and complete figures of pig iron and steel ingot production in 1917 are not available. But from the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes last April and especially in the months of July and August, it was obvious that not quite so much ore was to reach the lower lake ports in 1917 as in 1916. Shortage of labor at the mines, and some shortage of lake tonnage account for the reduction. Even under these adverse conditions, the amount of ore that has come down the lakes in 1917 will not be much below 62,000,000 tons, and there is not a furnace either on lakeside or in the interior, no matter how hard it may be driven in the winter and spring months of 1918, that has not ore in sight to keep it going until June 1. Nor will there be any scramble or wild competition for ore by the iron and steel companies that are not allied with the big concerns—the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Company and the Lackawanna Company. These great manufacturers of iron and steel command their own ore supplies and their own lake shipping. In the case of the Steel Corporation, the railways over which most of the ore is carried from the lake ports to the furnaces in the interior are also owned and operated by the Corporation.

The Fixing of Prices

It is what are known as the independent companies that in normal years must go into the market for ore. As regards prices for ore for 1918

tion, requisitioned in the first week of August, 426 vessels—all steamers over 2,500 tons—in building for domestic and foreign account at the steel shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on the Great Lakes.

Plots of German Sympathizers Frustrated

The United States Navy has no press agents. But towards the close of navigation season in 1917 it became generally known that the Navy had been performing a remarkable war-time service on the Great Lakes—a service made necessary by the persistent, resourceful, and long-continued efforts of the friends of Kultur to render war service to Germany in the United States and Canada. There are four great locks at Sault Ste. Marie—three belonging to the United States and one to Canada. At Sault Ste. Marie the ore and grain traffic, including all the grain of the prairie provinces that is moving eastward to tidewater on the Atlantic—converges, and passes through one of these locks, thence into St. Mary's River, and thence into Lake Huron. There are narrow channels in St. Mary's River, and other narrow and tortuous channels in the Detroit River, which connects Lake Huron and Lake Erie. Efforts on behalf of Germany have resulted in the blowing up of bridges, in attempts to block railway-tunnels, to set fire to elevators in Canada, and in one attempt to wreck the Welland Canal, which affords the only access for both Canadian and American vessels from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. In the United States the spirit of Kultur has expressed itself in incendiary fires at docks and grain elevators, and at many munitions plants in the Atlantic Coast states. It was realized that German miscreants, or miscreants in the pay of Germany, would try to interrupt the ore and grain movements down the Great Lakes by dynamiting the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, or blocking the channels which afford passage from one lake to another. To offset such attempts the Navy had over seventy speedy and well-armed patrol boats in service, night and day, along the grain and ore routes from Sault Ste. Marie to Chicago, Gary, Cleveland, Conneaut, Buffalo, and the other lower lake ports; and the 62,000,000 tons of ore were brought down the lakes without the slightest interference from the friends of the Kaiser in the United States and Canada.

Pig Iron and Steel Ingots

Pig iron production in the United States in 1917, it was expected in the first week of December would not fall below 39,500,000 tons. The production of steel ingots up to the end of November was running much ahead of pig iron production—exceedingly much ahead, when it is recalled that a large proportion of the output of pig iron is taken by foundrymen for use at the secondary stages of the industry. This was due to two conditions. At the beginning of 1917, 103 new open-hearth furnaces, with an annual capacity of 4,200,000 tons, came into service; and all through the year an unprecedented tonnage of scrap was available for open-hearth furnaces and Bessemer converters, as a result of the high prices that scrap was commanding, until the government in October fixed the price at the furnace at \$30 per gross ton for No. 1 heavy melting; \$20 for cast iron borings and machine shop turnings; and \$35 per ton for wrought iron.

The production of steel ingots in 1916 was 41,401,000 tons, and in 1915, 31,284,000 tons. For 1917 it will be not much less than 42,500,000 tons. At the end of 1916 mill capacity in the United States for the production of ship plates, of three-quarters of an inch and upwards, was estimated at 1,800,000 tons a year. But at that time in consequence of the first war-time boom in shipbuilding—the boom due to orders from American, British, Swedish and Norwegian shipping companies—two or three new plate mills were in building, and then and later existing units were being adapted to the production of plates and structural steel. The result of this line of development in the steel industry is that in 1918 the capacity of the plate mills will be equal to 300,000 tons a month.

Productive Capacity of the Steel Industry

Nobody need ask what relation all this productive capacity of the American iron and steel industry has to the war, and to the prospective defeat

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A GLIMPSE OF THE ROAD THAT IS BEING BLASTED TO BERLIN

This is a war of steel. It enters into every phase of war activity. Shells, guns, railroads, ships, machinery. —All are requiring prodigious amounts of steel and iron. The enormous resources of the American Steel industry are behind the Allies in the big task of blasting a road to Berlin.

there need be no stampede in the market; for the United States government, working in close association with a permanent committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, began to fix prices for ore and coke and for seventy or eighty products of primary and secondary iron and steel plants as early as the end of September, 1917. The price for ore on docks at lower lake ports is now \$5.50 a ton. For coke, at the ovens, the price is \$6.00 a ton. Early in the winter, some weeks before navigation closed, the independent companies got together and adopted as war time measures—to help in making good the Cincinnati pledge—a plan for the distribution of ore during the winter and for pooling tonnage for the navigation season of 1918. The requirements of ore at each furnace were determined, and a permanent committee was organized, with headquarters at Cleveland, whose business it is to see that each furnace gets its allotted quota of ore on the docks at the lower lake ports—sufficient to keep it running until June 1, by which time new supplies will be coming down the lakes—and to see also that the supplies for each furnace are shipped in their turn from the docks. The pooling of lake tonnage in 1918 will make it as certain as it can be made that every furnace will be guaranteed a supply of ore from June 1, 1918, to the end of May, 1919.

Every furnace in blast to-day is practically running in the service of the United States government and of the Allies; for it is always possible for the government to requisition material and goods in process of manufacture in the same way that the United States Shipping Board and its subsidiary organization, the Emergency Fleet Corpora-

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 21

In reference to our annual convention, the number of locals reporting their intention to send delegates is not great so far. Of course, we realize that on account of the open weather many of the locals have not been able to hold representative meetings during November, and that consequently we could not expect to hear from a great many. I take this opportunity, however, of again reminding all secretaries to notify us as to their intentions in the matter of sending delegates so that we can send them the necessary delegates' certificates, without which their representatives will be facing some inconvenience on their arrival here, not to mention the trouble that they will be creating for us.

No doubt for the same reason that we have failed to hear from any of the locals in regard to delegates, we find that the number of resolutions for the convention received to date are very few. While the constitution provides that resolutions for the convention must be in by December 1, it also provides that resolutions received after that date may be considered if the delegates so wish. Under the circumstances therefore, we shall expect to receive some further resolutions, and, indeed, it would be advisable to have such resolutions as there are a number of important subjects which are being dealt with through correspondence, etc., with the Central office, and which as yet are not touched upon by any of the locals who have sent in resolutions. It would be advisable to have all the resolutions in by December 15, if possible, or at least not later than Christmas, as if they are received after that date the Central office cannot undertake to have them printed and distributed to the locals in time to receive consideration before the convention meets. Please bear this in mind and at the very earliest opportunity put on your program the item of considering the sending of delegates to our convention and the passing of such resolutions as you wish considered during the sessions.

It also does not seem to be clearly understood yet that by resolution of the delegates at the last convention, a fee of 50 cents must accompany each resolution sent in. Attention to this detail will save both locals and Central considerable work.

Suggested Resolutions

If we might be permitted to suggest a few of the subjects which as yet are not covered by any resolutions, and in regard to which it might be well to have an expression of opinion from some of our locals in the form of a resolution as a basis for the discussion which should take place at our convention, we would suggest the following:

Hail Insurance

As yet there is no resolution to hand in regard to our own activities in the private hail insurance field or in regard to the municipal scheme. Some of our locals who had experience with the Central office arrangement this year might well pass a resolution as to their ideas of its future conduct. While the municipal scheme is really a matter for the municipalities to deal with, the future of this co-operative idea is one that should be of interest to every farmer in the province. The U.F.A. does not as a rule care to deal with municipal matters which come within the powers of the convention of rural municipalities, but it might under the present exceptional circumstances be in order to have a brief discussion on the future of this scheme also.

Women's Section

Quite a few remarks have been made to me verbally in regard to this important branch of our work during the year, which would furnish good material for a discussion at the convention, but no resolution is to hand so far. The situation is, of course, that while women are equally eligible to membership in the U.F.A. with the men, and are equally responsible as citizens, with the vote, for the future of the association and the province at large, we have at present less than 1,000 women members against 16,000 men, though probably not less than 75 per cent. of the latter have wives, and some of them daughters who are elig-

ible. As pointed out before, a really good U.F.A. man would see that a dollar is paid into the local, or a local of the U.F.W.A. for his wife as well as himself. And here the question of the women's section is inclined to overlap or join forces with the question of the increase in the membership fee. If every member would undertake to see that his wife also became a member of the U.F.A. there would not be the same urgent need for additional financial support that is apparent at the present time, and incidentally the influence of our association would be considerably increased.

There are quite a number of subjects both of an economic nature and otherwise which if one may judge from the correspondence coming to hand from the locals, are exercising the minds of a considerable number of our members, and which are as yet not covered by resolution for the convention. Do not forget that your annual convention is the governing body of the association and corresponds to your own session of parliament in which you yourselves act as citizens of the farmers' community just the same as you do when you elect a member to the provincial or Dominion house of parliament, the only difference being that in the case of your annual convention you indicate by resolution to your representatives the matters which they shall discuss, and give instructions to your Central office to work on for the next year, while your legislative representatives give their attention to such matters as they please during the five years that elapse before they have to come to you for re-election.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

DIRECTOR SPENCER AT MOYERTON

A special meeting of the Moyerton local was called to give Director Spencer an opportunity to discuss the United Farmers' Organization and objects. Mr. Spencer on taking the platform expressed his appreciation of the opportunity afforded him of addressing the residents of Moyerton district. He then proceeded to give an outline of the initial organization of the U.F.A. He mentioned that the first convention, composed of 200 delegates from the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Society of Equity, convened in Edmonton in 1909 and organized under the name of the United Farmers of Alberta. From this small beginning the organization has grown to such an extent that at the convention in January, 1917, 1,200 delegates representing 15,000 farmers were present. He went on to explain the influence exerted by such a powerful organization. At the first convention one of the government men present remarked to a friend afterwards, that he had been addressing a "bunch of hayseeds." At the last convention the government representative brought the draft of the "Long Term Farm Loan Bill" to the attention of the delegates, and asked for an expression of opinion before this bill was brought up in the legislature. He went on to show how the organization could be made still more powerful and beneficial by all farmers becoming members, and thus giving the organization still greater moral as well as financial support. He urged each member of the local to make the local his personal business and do his utmost to strengthen the organization. He showed the power that is being exerted by the monied interests by their system of working together and backing each other financially; how all legislation is carefully watched and influence exerted on members of parliament who, not being properly instructed by the men who actually appoint them as their representatives, are easily swayed by the lobbyists working in favor of the interests. He made the suggestion that locals should demand from their representatives in both the provincial and

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Dominion parliaments a definite statement, at frequent intervals, of the manner in which they were carrying out the trust reposed in them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spencer's lecture he was asked to explain more fully certain items he had touched on. Among others were the Central office's need of funds and the Farm Loan Bill. He also gave an interesting talk on farm telephones as used in his neighborhood. The meeting then adjourned.

A public meeting was then called, and a discussion on the Christmas entertainment ensued. It was finally decided that the ladies undertake the Christmas entertainment and that the secretary hand over the Christmas tree trust funds to the committee appointed by the ladies.

The annual meeting of the local will be held on December 8.

PENHOLD CO-OPERATING

Jesse Bourne, secretary-treasurer of Penhold District U.F.A. Co-operative Association Limited, has sent us the following very interesting report, from which we are pleased to note that the enthusiasm of the members has once more been aroused:

"You have no doubt long since concluded that something must have befallen the enthusiastic new U.F.A. secretary of early 1916. But such is not the case, as I am pleased to report I am still in the ring in making this oft-promised report. The fact is, owing to circumstances beyond our control, of which I mean to speak later, we, in our co-operative efforts at Penhold, have up to the present made but little actual progress. The difficulties to which I refer have, largely through the convention of local secretaries held last June, been completely overcome, and I am pleased to report the holding on Monday last of the most successful meeting we have yet held, which was by the way the first since March 8.

"As a result of the meeting on Friday and Saturday of last week, a bunch of enthusiastic shareholders turned out and in spite of zero conditions, with grub-hoes, teams and scraper, excavated a cellar on the property I believe I mentioned in my last report, besides partly fencing in the lots. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, I was unable to take a snap of the busy group or I would have included one with this report.

"It is our intention to erect a co-operative building over this cellar during the winter and put in the foundation in the spring, drawing the gravel on the sleighs in the meantime. The building is for office purposes and to hold meetings, besides the storage of such commodities as the association sees fit to handle. Besides laying down a course of action as to building and extending our lines of trade, they decided upon and subsequently engaged a manager, and arrangements have been made to instal a telephone at the first opportunity in our temporary place of business. With several carlot orders already placed with the United Grain Growers for future delivery in due season, we are looking forward to considerable business even before being established in our own premises, and it is encouraging to see the ready response to calls made on the stock, beside the sale of more shares and the universal promises of patronage and support. To sum up the situation, I feel that we have broken the crust, we have topped the ridge, and are now on the downhill push."

LOYALTY OF MEMBERS

Onoway local, which has been in existence since the early days of the organization, has recently been passing through a crisis which they hope to successfully negotiate. The secretary reports in part as follows:

"Our prestige and bargaining power has been considerably damaged by disloyalty amongst some of our mem-

bers, who have acted contrary to the bargains made by the various committees, and whose actions they voted in favor of at the regular meetings. In consequence we have suspended a considerable number and reprimanded others, and some are very sore about this. Personally I think it is to the benefit of this union that this has been done, though some will drop out."

Apparently some members of this local have been failing their fellow members in a way which is unfortunately not uncommon. The majority of men seem to recognize their obligations when they have attached their name to a written agreement, but quite a number seem to consider that the mere fact that they have voted in their local, instructing the secretary or local board to do certain things, and promising their support in the event of those things being done, carries no obligation with it whatsoever, and that they are perfectly free to do as they wish and carry no liability, even if the result of their action should mean financial loss or the disintegration of the local. The responsibility of the man who votes "yea" or "nay" in any property called meeting of a local of the U.F.A. or any recognized organization, is every bit as binding as if he had signed his name to a written agreement. It is true that an unincorporated local of the U.F.A. has no legal standing, and from a legal point of view it might be difficult to fasten the responsibility on to the individual members who authorized or instructed the action, but in an incorporated body, the vote of "yea" or "nay" recorded in the minutes is equivalent to the written signature of the parties voting, and the moral obligation in the unincorporated local is every bit as strong as the legal obligation in the incorporated local, or should be with any man who professes to be a U.F.A. man, or even a reasonably honest and responsible citizen.

P. P. W.

MEETING AT GRANUM

The following communication has been received from P. A. Stewart, secretary of Granum local:

"I beg to report a very successful meeting held in the Opera House here on the evening of November 27. The ladies of the U.F.W.A. served supper from six to eight, after which a splendid program of music and speeches took place. Mr. Wood, president of the U.F.A., spoke in his usual forceful manner to a well-filled house, taking as his subject "The Evolution of Trade and Commerce." Mr. Wood's remarks were very well received and created a very good impression among the people of Granum. Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A., in her usual good form, held the audience with her eloquent remarks on "The Modern Woman." It is the intention of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. to join hands and make this an annual gathering, which cannot fail to have splendid results in building up the community spirit in the Granum district."

SEXTON CREEK ANNUAL MEETING

John A. Graham, secretary of Sexton Creek Local, reports on their annual meeting, and states that after the members had partaken of a big oyster stew, accompanied by a bountiful supply of crackers and pickles, rounding off with a big cake, coffee and cigars, they felt equal to business, and the meeting was called to order at 2 p.m. Amongst other business transacted they agreed unanimously to the proposed increase of the membership fee to \$2.00 next year, and instructed their delegates to work and vote for same at the forthcoming convention. Two delegates were appointed to attend the convention at the expense of the local, and four others were accredited who proposed to attend at their own expense.

It was also moved and seconded that the secretary-treasurer be given an honorarium of \$25 out of the funds for his services during the past year, and a hearty vote of thanks extended to him. The financial statement showed receipts for all purposes of \$628.70, and an expenditure of \$538.90, leaving a balance on hand of \$89.80. This, with the election of officers for the coming year, brought a very successful meeting to a close.

THE COMING TIME

Even to the most superficial view it is apparent that the war has made many changes in our conceptions and in our modes of living. The world's thinking upon things political, economic, industrial and social is being profoundly modified. Just what the permanent changes which shall emerge after the war period will be it is much too early to say, and our topic to-day will not be dealt with in the way of dogmatic prediction, but rather a collecting of ideas expressed by widely varying thinkers as to the probabilities of the future.

The Religious Revival

"One of the indisputable things about the war is that it has produced a very great volume of religious thought and feeling. People habitually religious have been stirred to new depths of reality and sincerity, and people are thinking of religion who never thought of religion before. But thinking and feeling about a matter is of no permanent value unless something is thought out, unless there is a change of boundary or relationship. The sin that is stirring the souls of men is the sin of this war. It is the sin of national egotism and the devotion of men to loyalties, ambitions, sects, churches, feuds, aggressions and divisions that are an outrage upon God's universal Kingdom. I am coming more and more to the idea—not as a sentimentality or a metaphor, but as the ruling and directing idea, the structural idea of all one's political and social activities—of the whole world as one state and community and of God as the King of that State."—H. G. Wells.

Fewer Idlers

"Ten years hence there will be a much smaller proportion of idlers in the general community than ten years ago. The habit of steady and constant work has been acquired by many people for the first time. Many have been roused from their parasitism by patriotic enthusiasm; others by the pressure of new conditions. This remark applies particularly to the women members of households in comfortable circumstances. The typical 'young lady' who had no object in life beyond the fulfilment of what were euphemistically called 'social duties'—a dreary, unprofitable round of exchanging calls, attending at-homes, and entertainments, and recuperating from the strain of such efforts—is now rarely to be found. She is no longer a passenger in the boat, but is pulling her own weight. She puts in several hours a day, day after day, in the munition works or the hospital ward, or, if she remains at home, is actively engaged on the tasks that used to be devolved upon cook and housemaid."—H. W. H.

Industrial Justice

"National reconstruction after the war will rest on foundations of sand unless some means are devised of eliminating from our industrial organization the bitter conflict between capital and labor, two elements which under a rational system would co-operate for the common good. The dangerous results of this canker at the heart of the community are apparent in the carrying on of the war. In Britain and France particularly, the essential unity of the nation in face of the enemy has been secured by the virtual overthrow of the old industrial system, with its competitive commercial principles and class strife. True, the solution of the social problems that kept society organized for class warfare has not been completed by the revolutionary changes this war has brought in its train. But it is equally true that the final solution lies along the path taken. The disorganization of the old economic life of Britain, for instance, which state intervention has caused, will necessitate continued state intervention after the war. What were regarded by many before the war as Utopian dreams or economic heresies are now welcomed as a way out of difficulties that formerly seemed insurmountable. It is not forgotten that the boasted industrial wealth of Great Britain meant that nine-tenths of the wealth was in the hands of one-tenth of the population, and that a quarter of the population of the British Isles was always on the border land of destitution. The old industrial conditions have been broken

up by the war. Will Canada and the new industrial world that is opening up retain a system that has been found so imperfect?"

Peace Machinery

"Viscount James Bryce is right. The Archbishop of Canterbury is right. Lieutenant-General Jan Smuts is right. The distinguished members of the Lords and Commons and the common people of Great Britain are profoundly and undeniably right in their resolution of the other day, at the meeting of the League of Nations Society:—

"It is expedient in the interest of mankind that some machinery should be set up after the present war, for the purpose of maintaining international right and general peace, and this meeting welcomes the suggestion put forward for this purpose by the president of the United States and other influential statesmen in America, and commends to the sympathetic consideration of the British people the idea of forming a union of free nations for the preservation of permanent peace."—Selected.

An Imperial Executive

"A very interesting, and, so far as we know, novel machinery of Imperial consultation was suggested in the 'Nineteenth Century and After' of last February, by Herbert Samuel. What he proposed was an Imperial executive composed of the principal members of the British cabinet, with one representative from each of the Dominions, presenting its proposals (and herein is the novelty) to an Imperial assembly representing each of the parliaments within the Empire. The assembly would consider Imperial policies, examine estimates of expenditure, propose allocations of the burden among the different states, and frame Imperial laws; but none of its decisions would be binding on any part of the Empire until the parliament for that part had ratified it. Composed of the leading men of all the local parliaments (brought together for a short session once a year), it might be expected to enjoy great moral authority and to see its decisions normally adopted by the local legislatures. But the final power would still be in their hands, and in that vital respect the constitution of the Empire would be unchanged. The proposal seems to us a valuable one, because it adds to the continuousness of consultation (secured through the Imperial executive) that broadening and popularizing of the field of consultation which is scarcely less important. We like, too, the conception of a body which depends for its whole support on its moral authority, and will be under a continual inducement to reach unanimous decisions. Such bodies so often give excellent results outside politics, that we have long believed that a place may be found for them in political life."

"New Statesman," London.

A Basis of Liberty

"They saw clearly that it was only on a basis of freedom and the completest autonomy that the British Empire would continue to exist and would become stronger in the future. The British Empire was not a state; it was half a world. It comprised old nations as well as young nations, and all the vast congeries of states could only be kept together in the future on the basis of liberty. He was sure that when the final settlement came to be made of the constitutional arrangements of the British Empire that would be found to be the only solution. The spirit of comradeship, which was the only basis of union was there, and on that basis he was sure they would find the solution of our constitutional relations in the future."—Jan Smuts.

Free Trade

"It would be a wanton thing to imperil the unity of the Empire by destroying under the pretence of Imperial preference, the wide Imperial freedom of trade that now exists. Upon the policy of freedom we have reared a gigantic Empire, prosperous, powerful,

united and tolerant. We have done this less as a result of reason than as the result of instinct. From the earliest days of our history the spirit of freedom has been the pride of our race. It is the instinct thus bred in our bones that has taught us the greatness of Empire by following the path of freedom."—Harold Cox.

Progressive Evolution

We look for gradual changes in keeping with what has gone before, in the practical arrangement by which the Empire lives, to be followed after an interval of time, perhaps, by corresponding changes in our constitutional texts. As to this last, however, it is not a matter of marked importance. It is the spirit, not the letter, that counts. In this development there will be certain tests to determine whether the right road is being travelled. Thus, for Canada, no change will be acceptable which will make any other legislative body—no matter what it is called, where it sits, nor the nature of its constitution—superior to the Dominion parliament in the disposition of Canadian treasure or Canadian lives.

Love vs. Law

The things necessary to the maintenance of the Empire can be done by co-operation. It is doubtful if they could be accomplished by a policy of centralization under which a twentieth century Lord North might smash the Empire a second time by an unwise use of the power of taxation. The re-organizers of the Empire would do well to remember that, in great things as in small, love binds and holds when law is powerless to do either.

Personal Responsibility

"War has brought to many people a new sense of personal and national responsibility. It would be an exaggeration to say this sentiment is universal, or even that it has developed as far as it might or will develop. Thousands, however, have thought for the first time of their duty to their country. Business has been shown to bear a direct relation to national welfare. Factories have turned almost in a day from their old grooves into war work. The new business usually brought profit, but the change was often precarious. Though private gain is still the motive of too many, a distinct trend towards a higher ideal, under the impulse of patriotism, has been observed. The organization of city employers to relieve the farm labor problem, and the willingness of employees to co-operate, have been inspiring examples of service and sacrifice. Men have organized for the collection of funds for patriotic purposes, and have given up their business for days at a time while they swept the city for money purely for unselfish objects.

"The social reactions of the conflict have been many and helpful. One can only hope that the spirit of unselfishness generated by the war will remain an active force in the life of the country. It is sorely needed."—Selected.

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District Grain Growers' annual convention was held at Minnedosa on Thursday, December 6. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, R. Dalgarno, Newdale; vice-president, B. Griffiths, Binnsburgh; secretary, Fred Williamson, Strathclair; district director, T. D. Taylor, Minnedosa.

The following resolutions were passed: "That this assembly of delegates from Marquette constituency representing the G.G.A., pledges itself to produce all the hogs possible for the duration of the war, together with all other essential food products to help win the war."

"That this assembly of delegates from Marquette constituency, representing the Grain Growers Association, while second to none in its loyalty and determination to help to the utmost in winning the war for Great Britain and her Allies, also being fully cognizant of

the importance of food product, a factor which will enable the Allies to endure and sustain the inevitable warfare, wishes to draw the attention of the premier and minister of militia to the inconsistency of asking the farmers to produce more and still more and at the same time drawing upon the already depleted number of farmers and farm laborers for military service.

"That in view of the fact that national service is the call of all good citizens and that the 'square deal' is the motto of our association, we would draw attention to the fact that whilst the British born are being conscripted for national service in the army and that those who are left are trying to do extra work short-handed, continuously, this meeting is of the opinion that something should be devised by which the proper authorities would place all able-bodied men in Canada in national service for the production of food on a basis of working all the year round instead of the casual way which now obtains in farm labor circles.

"Whereas, it is very desirable and important that Canada should do her best in helping to win the war; and, whereas, the item of food production is occupying one of the foremost positions in the considerations of how to win the war for the Allied nations, and whereas, Canada has the best opportunity owing to location on the world's map and the immense amount of fertile lands available to help the Allied nations in this respect; therefore, be it resolved, that in order to encourage production of food to the greatest possible extent, all implements and machinery used in primary production and food manufacture should at once be placed on the free list.

F. WILLIAMSON,

SEED GRAIN

Local branches, secretaries and members should take notice that the special seed grain freight rate is available right along and not only as formerly, after some set date. The intention is that the actual farmers shall secure the benefit of this special rate—not any middleman or dealer. Wherever a supply is wanted there is no reason why local farmers should not go about getting it in a co-operative way and secure the full benefit of the arrangement between the railways and the organized farmers. Secretaries may have a supply of the certificate forms at any time on request to the Central office.

TO WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

To win the war it is absolutely necessary to defeat Germany's plan of starving Great Britain and her Allies by her illegal use of the submarine. To do this it is urgently needed that we increase the amount of wheat, beef and bacon exported. It is calculated that the Allies need 971,000,000 bushels of wheat. Of that amount they can only produce 394,000,000 bushels, a deficit of 577,000,000 bushels to be supplied by North America. Under normal consumption the States and Canada can supply only 207,000,000 bushels, a shortage of 370,000,000 bushels. That shortage can only be met by the substitution of other cereals for wheat flour, and by saving beef and pork by eating less meat and more meat substitutes.

The English housewife was appealed to, and when on a war ration. They have no white bread and very little sugar, half a pound per head each week. Even under those conditions the 41,000,000 housekeepers responded by a reduction in the consumption of bread of 28 per cent. in two weeks. Can we match it?

Pauline Johnson wrote: "We first saw light in Canada, the land beloved of God; We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow and its blood; And we, the men of Canada, can face the world and brag That we were born in Canada, beneath the British flag."

Brag is a poor dog unless followed by deeds. What can we do to uphold the British flag? The song says: "There's a corner for you to hold." Canadian housekeepers—however numerous—there's a corner for you to hold.

A. TOOTH.

Elie, Man.

SPECIAL STUDY WORK

Meeting of the Special Study Committee of our association was held at the Central office on November 22, with a view to re-organizing the special study work and placing it on an entirely new basis, and also to prepare a program for recommendation to our locals to cover the winter months. A rearrangement of the committee took place. H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, being appointed chairman, and S. W. Yates, of the Central office staff, secretary. Henceforth the work of the committee will be directed from the Central office. Mrs. McNaughtan of Piche, Mrs. Platt of Tantallon, and Mr. Geo. W. Atkinson of LaFleche are the remaining members of the committee. Messrs. McKinney and Yates and Mrs. McNaughtan forming the executive.

Careful consideration was given to the selection of subjects to be submitted to locals, and every effort was made to confine these to real live questions. Moreover, it was recognized that what is a suitable subject for one local may be wholly unsuited to another, and the principle was therefore adopted of suggesting a number of alternative subjects of varied character, and in this way the committee hope they have succeeded in providing a program which can be adapted to every individual local in our organization. It includes such subjects as the farm labor problem in its various phases; a pioneer's night; six day's training course for organizers; do we need a monthly paper of our own? seed selection; co-operative marketing; health conservation; municipal hospitals; food control, etc.; with social evenings, games, costume parties, etc. These, however, are only suggestions. We have no wish to impose any hard and fast rules, and locals are entirely at liberty to vary and improve them wherever they feel they are able to do so.

In preparing for the discussion of the various subjects set forth, members will no doubt feel the need of books of reference, and the committee will be prepared to offer suggestions on this subject to any who may apply. In this way we trust that locals may be able, at a very small expense, to form the nucleus of a library which will have a real and permanent value.

We wish to impress upon our members that this is only the beginning of what we trust will, under the new arrangement, eventually become one of the most important branches of the work of our association. An educated democracy is the only democracy worth while, and this is the end and aim of the work we are herewith initiating.

We are anxious to receive suggestions from any of our members who have suggestions to offer, and we shall be pleased to give them every consideration. We invite our members to write us freely on any educational question, whether in the way of suggestion or criticism, and to address all such communications to the secretary, Special Study Committee, Central Office, Farmers' Building, Regina.

Special Study Program—Dec. 30.

If the meeting is held on December 30 or 31.

A Pioneer's Night; Early Experiences; A Social Time. Everyone may come in special costume or make-up. Work up a play for the occasion, such as "David Copperfield" or "The Trial Scene from the Merchant of Venice." Copies of suitable plays will be supplied by Central.

If held after January 1.

Increasing the efficiency of our local. (1) Standard efficiency test contest explained; (2) How can we improve our local? (3) How can we improve our membership? (4) Why we should become Life Members; (5) What should we do for our boys and girls? (6) How can we make our meetings more interesting?

A CASE IN POINT

The local tribunals in this part are disallowing so many exemption claims that it is going to put a lot of us farmers out of business unless there is some immediate action taken. I will give you our own case of which there are many similar ones.

We are farming six quarters of land and are producing fair crops every year. I have only two sons, one of which is

in the North West Mounted Police force, and the other is with me on the farm. He is the only help I have and I do not know where I can get any. We were short of help this year, and it looks now as if we would have to let a part of our land go to weeds. In this case we made application for exemption before the local tribunal at Ogama, but the claim was disallowed. We have appealed the case. Of course this means extra expense. Could you do anything to help us out? If you wish any further evidence we can furnish it.

C. W. FRANKS.

Viceroy.

This is one of many cases which have been brought to the attention of the Central office which would seem to prove a lamentable lack of judgment on the part of members of local tribunals. Considering the constant and urgent appeals which are being made for greater production one would think that a simple statement of the facts given by Mr. Franks would be sufficient to secure exemption, but apparently that is not the case. We can only hope that the registrar, whose attention we have drawn to this matter, will see that every consideration is given to these cases on appeal. If greater production is to be secured, those who are capable of rendering the best service must be left on the farms. As to that there cannot be two opinions.

S. W. Y.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

The question of increased transportation facilities is one that cannot fail to arouse the interest of our members, especially in those districts which are deficient in railway accommodation. Notwithstanding the many years that have passed since the first settler crossed these western plains, we have not yet got clear of pioneer conditions, and any proposition that will help to overcome these conditions is sure of a welcome and of serious consideration.

In this vast country we need the help of every agency possible in the transportation of our grain and other produce, and naturally, this is more than ever evident where rail transportation is deficient. Such a condition prevails in that portion of the province which lies to the south-west of Saskatoon. Why should this region, which is very inadequately served by the railways, be subject to pioneer hardships, while a great stream like the Saskatchewan River flows along with its facilities unutilized? Why should not this river, on which homesteaders in the old days used to transport their grain, be again used for the marketing of crops and the carriage of supplies? These and similar questions may have arisen in the mind of many a farmer in the district drained by this river, but the proposal has recently been put into something like a concrete form by A. T. Bailey of Saskatoon, in a letter to the Central secretary.

Mr. Bailey's proposition is that grain from the south-west country should be brought into Saskatoon by means of a string of scows or barges, drawn by a powerful steam tug of light draft, the latter to be equipped with some device to protect it against sand bars. Mr. Bailey expresses the opinion that a good many farmers would build their own scows in the winter months if they were sure of co-operation in the matter. Mr. Bailey is doing a public service in drawing attention to this matter, and if the proposal is feasible it should certainly be carried into effect, especially considering the great world needs of the present day.

On the advice of the Central secretary Mr. Bailey will probably take the opportunity to bring this matter before the annual meeting of District No. 6, which meets in Saskatoon on December 11, and if it there meets with favor the whole question will probably be brought before our annual convention which will be held in Regina in February next.

PREPARING A REST ROOM

The women's section of the Silver Creek G.G.A. held a very successful

fowl supper in Kamsack on Thanksgiving eve, which netted us about \$75, which is to be used in establishing a rest room for farmers' wives and children.

Mrs. G. R. KRAFT,
Sec.-Treas.

CONCERT AT TRENTON

The schoolhouse at Trenton was filled to capacity on a recent Tuesday evening, when the local W.G.G.A. held a very successful concert. Weather conditions were favorable for the event. Heavily freighted sleighs with jingling bells came sliding over the snow from north, south, east and west, between seven and eight o'clock. The ride in the silvery moonlight through the clear crisp air, was quite exhilarating. The program presented on this occasion opened with the National Anthem. The following numbers were then rendered in pleasing style:

Quartette by Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Shillington and the Misses Nelson; recitation by Octave Leay; chorus, "I want to kiss Daddy goodnight," by Lena Kirkwood, Margaret Hanson, Muriel Stephens, Ethel Stephenson; recitations by Mrs. Haight, Keeler, Sask, Margaret Hanson and Mr. Joyce; songs by Mrs. R. Stephenson.

Rev. H. Joyce, who presided, then introduced Mrs. Haight, a representative from the executive of the W.G.G.A. who in a very interesting and able address, outlined the program of reforms which the women of Saskatchewan had banded themselves together to secure. These reforms included the federal franchise. "We have got this in part," the speaker said, "if we have a husband, father, brother or son in the war, we may vote, but not otherwise. This works out very unfairly in many cases where the good citizenship of the lady concerned is undoubted. It seems inconsistent, too, with true democracy. We are an independent board," she said, "taking sides with no party. We wish to secure co-partnership of parents. Our children in Canada, in the eyes of the law, have but one parent. This old law enacted for the benefit of the Hudson's Bay servants who married squaws, should be changed at once. We women are not in the squaw class and we demand a right to the guardianship of our children."

In appealing for a bureau to supply information to mothers in the province she brought out the appalling fact that through carelessness, or ignorant handling of infants we had lost more children in Saskatchewan than soldiers killed in war from this province. Mrs. Haight contends that a certificate of health should be required before a marriage certificate could be issued. Detention homes for girls should be established. There is urgent need for reform of our prison laws. We should have an industrial farm for criminals, as in Manitoba and elsewhere. Consolidated schools were strongly favored by the organization, as well as the nationalization of public utilities, such as banks and railways. The English language should be compulsory in all of our schools. Arrangements should be made to provide warm meals for the children in the schools, the teacher to be present to supervise the children during the noon hour.

Mrs. Ellis, president of the local, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Haight and the other performers, after which refreshments of a substantial nature were served. A number of cakes were auctioned off to the bachelors and others by Mrs. Kirkwood. There was a generous response at the collection, which, after defraying expenses, will be used for Red Cross and patriotic purposes. After an enjoyable and profitable evening the meeting broke up about eleven o'clock.

SHORT ENGINE COURSES

Short courses in internal combustion engines will be held at the University of Saskatchewan in January and February. The January course will begin on Monday the 7th, and will end

on Friday the 27th. This course will be limited to 50 students. The February course will begin Monday the 4th, and continue until Friday the 23rd. This course will be open to 75 students.

A large number of applications have been received for admission to these courses and further applications will be received as long as the list is open. Students who are desirous of attending should write to the Director of Agricultural Extension, by whom information will be cheerfully given.

The next Agricultural Societies' convention and provincial seed fair will be held at the college of agriculture, January 8 to 11. They will occupy the full four days, the plan being this year to give the first two days up to the society delegates for their own discussions, and the next two to give the delegates the benefit of a number of demonstrations at the college, which will give them an intelligent idea of the best methods to follow in livestock and cereal production. These demonstrations have always proved popular, and will be brought up to date with any new material which may have accumulated within the year. The director would be glad to receive suggestions from agricultural society officials or members regarding the convention.

During the last two months personal letters have been addressed to presidents and secretaries of 120 agricultural societies with requests for personal replies. This letter referred to what seemed to be a lack of interest in agricultural society work generally, and was written with a view to giving all societies the encouragement they require in furthering the work which has been entrusted to them. Up to the present time only 30 replies have been received. Doubtless the pressure of harvest work has made it impossible for those presidents and secretaries, who are farmers, giving attention to this matter, but I hope to receive during the weeks to come letters from the remaining presidents and secretaries. In this connection I have a very interesting communication from I. J. Rushton, president of the Tantallon Agricultural Society, which is appended herewith.

Tantallon to the Fore

"Respecting the attendance of agricultural societies' secretaries at Regina fair, the small attendance must have been very disappointing to your department as it points to lack of interest, seeing that a good progressive secretary is the life of any society. I think the lack of interest shown proves to us what I have for some time realized; that many societies have difficulty in securing the right man for the position, and I believe many are appointed to the position without sufficient thought being given as to their suitability, consequently the cause suffers. Both presidents and secretaries must be public spirited, progressive, and have the future welfare of their district at heart, also be ready to sacrifice their time and give of their own personal means if necessary. In Tantallon's case, I believe we are fortunate in having the right man as secretary. He was one of the faithful ones at Regina, and I believe looks closely after the best interests of the society at all times. I believe you will find from your returns that our society has been taking full advantage of all the good things going."

"During the year we have held a seed grain and poultry show, short course, spring stallion and team show, sent a young lady to your girls' convention, five boys to Regina fair, held a Summer fair, and last but not least, our children's fair, each of which proved a decided success. I almost forgot to mention that we had four plowing matches in our agricultural district. We managed to work up interest in three Grain Growers' Associations to hold plowing matches. Two of these financed their own matches, the third one was fully financed by the municipality, who made the grant over to myself as president of agricultural society and a director of said G.G.A. The fourth match was held at Tantallon by the agricultural society. I have been pleased to see the large amount of interest shown in these events by the general public. The events of each succeeding year are better than the previous ones."

Red Bobs Supreme *Best by Test*

Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Sask., has given to the world an entirely new wheat--the wheat is known as **Red Bobs**.

This wheat ripens from one week to ten days earlier than Marquis and has invariably out-yielded any other variety grown by Mr. Wheeler.

You Can Secure This Seed

from The Grain Growers' Guide absolutely free of cost. The Guide has purchased what it believes to be the most unusual collection of seed ever assembled. All of this grain will be distributed without cost to the farmers throughout the West. There is an allotment for YOU. **CLIP THE COUPON** at the lower right hand corner of this page and make provision for YOURS.



A typical head Red Bobs Wheat, front and side view. Natural size.

A typical head Red Fife Wheat, from a prize winning sheaf, front and side view, natural size.

The Guide has Published

a new book entitled The Guide's Better Seed Book. This book is a veritable mine of valuable agricultural information and is replete with unusual illustrations. There is a copy for you that will be forwarded without cost or obligation on your part. **CLIP the coupon NOW**, mail to us at Winnipeg and the book will be forwarded by return of post.

CLIP THE COUPON NOW

The only question about this new wheat was as to its quality from the standpoint of its milling value. This grain has been tested by America's leading flour laboratory. The report follows:

The grains have been tested according to our usual process for moisture, carbohydrates, gluten, quality, texture and odor. In making the test a standard sample of No. 2 Northern wheat was taken as the standard on which to base comparison. For the sake of the test this sample was valued at \$1.00 per bushel.

The test resulted as follows:

No. 2 Northern	\$1.00
Marquis	1.08
Red Bobs	1.10

The Howard Laboratories,
Minneapolis, Min.

The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

CLIP THE COUPON NOW

A new wheat—heavier yielding, earlier maturing, superior in quality.

Seager Wheeler is Canada's wheat wizard. He has raised as much as 82 bushels per acre of his own strain of Marquis wheat.

Large and profitable yields are largely a matter of the right kind of seed.

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A few hours spent introducing The Guide will secure for you an allotment of this heavy yielding, profit producing seed.

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK" containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

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What Should an Engine Weigh?

Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H.P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power
 4 H.P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H.P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.
 8 H.P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H.P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.

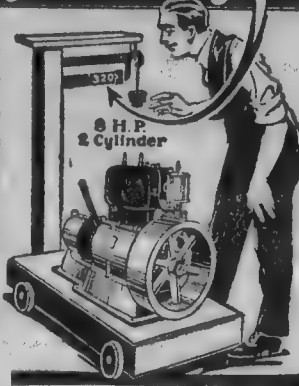


Engine Weighs 190 lbs.
 Besides doing all other farm work it may be used as Binder Engine.

The 4 H.P. and the 8 H.P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H.P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H.P. on hay balers. All engines over 4 H.P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

Cushman Motor Works
 Dept. D., Winnipeg, Man.



Before Buying Any Engine Ask These Questions

How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why? Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

"Economy" All Cast Iron Tank Heaters

Do Not Give Your Stock Cold Water

The most important thing

in connection with feeding and properly caring for stock, especially in the cold winter months, is to see that the stock is given water warmed to a medium temperature.

Our "Economy" All-Cast Iron Tank Heaters are made for this purpose and are **Guaranteed not to Leak.**

Will last a life-time.

The body is all cast in one piece. No soldered or riveted joints to get leaky.

They are self-sinking and will remain in the water where placed without anchor rods or weights to hold them down.

Each heater shipped complete as shown in cut, with heavy basket grate, ash pan, poker, cover and smoke pipe.

Made in two sizes, 12-inch and 14-inch.

If your dealer does not carry them in stock, send to us direct.

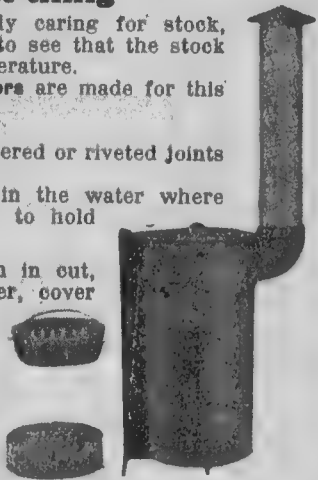
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Write us for Catalogue and prices on

"Economy" Roller Grain Crushers

Our machines Grind as well as Crush the Grain, and do the work more thoroughly than any other machines made.

Economy Foundry Co. Limited Portage la Prairie, Man.



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The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

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 EDMONTON, ALTA.

Tendencies in Tractor Design

Two Plow Machines—Maximum Speed—Round and Crawler Wheels—Motor Types.

In times of peace the tractor made slow progress. But now that war is upon us progress is swift. The man-and-a-team basis upon which agriculture has been organized for centuries has broken down. The only remedy is to adopt the methods employed in manufacturing, that is employ machinery that will enable one man to do what several were required to do under the old system. It is this realization that has turned all eyes toward the tractor. Consequently the tractor industry is enjoying great prosperity. Every factory is over-sold and new ones are springing up almost every day. Men who openly sneered at the tractor two years ago are now its staunchest supporters.

The one event which has done more than any other to settle people's convictions with respect to power farming has been the heavy orders given by the Allied governments for American tractors. England, France, Italy and Russia have all placed large orders for tractors, in the hopes that, by so doing, they could cultivate enough land to protect themselves against starvation, even though the submarine war should reduce food importation from this country to practically nothing.

The cry from all quarters is for more food and bigger crops. The prices paid were never so high for everything the farmer has to sell, but he was handicapped with shortage of labor even before we began to raise a great army. He now sees his own boys and the hired men drafted and he realizes he must turn to power farming to save himself

as well as to help his country. That is why he has become such a heavy buyer of tractors.

The great interest that has arisen in tractors has had the inevitable effect of attracting the attention of both automobile engineers and manufacturers. They are all studying tractors now and it is rumored several of the large automobile manufacturers will soon engage in the business. The Society of Automobile Engineers has absorbed the tractor engineers and is giving the tractor the same careful attention that was given the automobile. Some progress has been made in standardization and there is much to be done, for it is the lack of standardization more than anything else that restricts production. What the industry needs now more than anything else is to settle on a few fundamental types of machines and make them in quantity. The new manufacturer will not make any mistake in working out a simple, sturdy design, using four round wheels with two drive wheels in the rear. This is too serious a time to consider freak designs or to exploit queer ideas. The country needs thousands of tractors. Moreover, it needs tractors of the right size to conserve man power to the utmost. In this connection I feel that I have a right to criticize a number of the new machines.

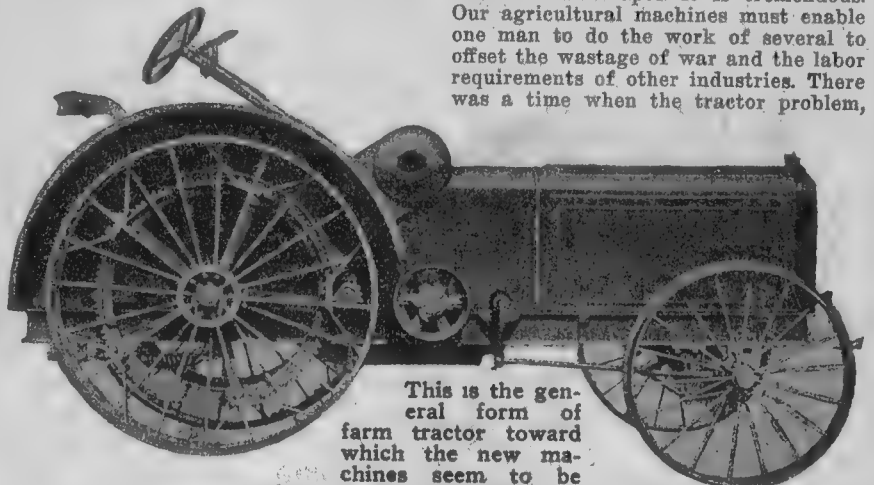
This article from "Motor" of New York, by Philip S. Rose, Editor of the Gas Review, and one of the foremost authorities in America on tractor design, is enlightening and interesting. It contains much straightforward but constructive criticism.

During the last three years the ambition of most manufacturers has been to turn out a two-plow machine. That is the size farmers thought they wanted. It could be made and sold

at comparatively low cost and a low selling price seemed to be necessary to get the machines established among the farmers. But we are now laboring under a new set of conditions, the conditions brought about by the war, and neither the low cost machine nor the problem of placing tractors are the paramount issues. What is demanded now are machines that will enable one man to perform the greatest possible amount of useful work.

Labor Conservation and Two-Plow Tractors.

It is perfectly obvious to any man who knows anything about farming that a two-plow tractor does not conserve man power. A two-plow gang drawn by a team of four or five horses has been the favorite one-man unit for a great many years. It is capable of turning over about four and a half acres in an ordinary working day. The two-plow tractor may do a little better because it is not affected by heat, it will not become ill, it is tireless and it may average a little higher speed. But it will not do enough more to materially save human labor or human time. That being the case, it does not require a college course in economics to appreciate the present necessity for more powerful tractors. Man power is the scarcest commodity in the world today and the drain upon it is tremendous. Our agricultural machines must enable one man to do the work of several to offset the wastage of war and the labor requirements of other industries. There was a time when the tractor problem,



This is the general form of farm tractor toward which the new machines seem to be turning. Notice the complete enclosure of most of moving parts.

as it affected the farm owner, was decided in most cases by comparing the general efficiency of the tractor with horses. This phase of the problem is still just as prominent as ever, more prominent in fact, because of the high cost of feeds, but it is transcended by the human labor situation which bids fair to be alarming in the extreme.

There is talk of speeding the two-plow machine up to three miles an hour, some say to five or six, but the men who make these suggestions never walked between the handles of a plow. They do not understand the soil or its cultivation. Personally I am convinced a speed of around three miles an hour is as high as can be safely used because, if we go above that speed, the draft increases at a rapid rate, probably in proportion to the square of the speed. Between two and three miles an hour there appears to be no change in the draft. This has been determined by a number of experimenters working independently and their results check. The limit of speed in plowing according to calculations, is therefore three miles an hour and to obtain that it will be necessary to change the shape of existing mold-boards. I saw tractors at Fremont, at the big tractor demonstration this fall, working at about that speed and the plows were not doing acceptable work; they were throwing the

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THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE



Note the special features in our
ROUND STOCK TANK:

The heavy tubing is looked on.
Both corrugations are pressed at
the same time and AFTER THE
TANK IS MADE.

Side Seams have double row of
Rivets.

Bottom is turned up inside—the
strongest method known.

They are **RIGHT IN EVERY RIVET**

You can get any kind of Tank in
any size from us, such as HOUSE
TANKS (Rolled Top) CISTERNS,
GASOLINE TANKS, HOG
TROUGH, WAGON TANKS,
TANK HEATER, WELL CUR-
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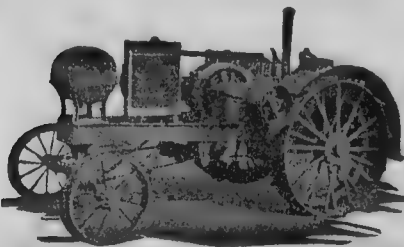
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The METALLIC ROOFING CO.
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WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

Tractor prices have advanced, but we
maintain old price on all tractors de-
livered and settled for before Decem-
ber 31st, 1917.

TRACTOR SCHOOL

At REGINA—
Will open January 7th and continue
for three weeks.

At SASKATOON—
Will open February 4th and continue
for three weeks.
M. S. Brooks, late of Hemphill Motor
School, Instructor.

At WINNIPEG—
Will open February 4th and continue
for three weeks.
F. A. Fry, Instructor.

Write for Admission Card to

**Waterloo Boy Kerosene
Tractor of Canada, Ltd.**
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GILSON TRACTOR



The Standardized Tractor

—is a business machine designed along sound
mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak
features, \$25-30 h.p.

Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices.

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.

Dept. J. Winnipeg, Man. 37

furrows. I am inclined to the opinion
that high speed plows would require a
much greater draft in order to turn the
furrows cleanly.

Another fault with the two-plow
tractor is, it has not power enough to
do the ordinary farm belt work at the
necessary speed.

The new machines fall into two
classes, those with round wheels and
those with crawlers. In the round
wheel class all of them at Fremont had
two rear drivers. The day of the single
driver has passed. It was a mistake in
the first place because one wheel does
not afford as much traction as two and
few tractors even with two wheels have
any too much for the work expected of
them. There were a few new machines
with only a single wheel in front, but
the general tendency is toward four
wheels. The single front wheel pos-
sesses one advantage; namely, it has a
very short turning radius, which makes
it adaptable for small fields and
cramped quarters, but it does not make
as efficient a machine for travel on the
road. This perhaps is of little conse-
quence since tractors as a rule are not
used much for haulage work.

Crawler and Round Wheels

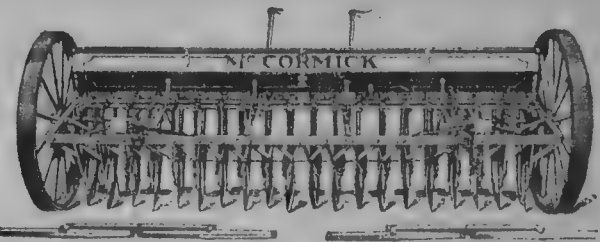
At this stage in the development of
tractors one is taking chances with his
professional reputation to discuss the
comparative merits of the crawler and
the round type of wheels. The crawl-
ers certainly gave a good account of
themselves at the show and there is no
question that on many kinds of soil
they are superior, but I always have
felt that where the round-wheel tractor
could operate satisfactory it is prefer-
able because simpler. There are not so
many joints, the machine is up a little
farther out of the dust and the wheels
will last for many years. There is a
very large area of farming land in this
country that is eminently suited for
the round wheel machines and a smaller
area where the crawlers are superior.
There is a well defined place for the
crawlers, but I am not one of those
who are influenced by the requirements
of army ordnance service or caught by
the glamor of the "tanks." Farming
is different from hauling field guns and
I would not recommend the crawler
type of machine for every kind of ser-
vice. It has its place in agriculture
and so has the round wheel machine.
Both types should develop side by side.

It is not my purpose to disparage the
little tractor. I fully realize its value
to agriculture. There seems to be a
decided tendency among farmers that
on the larger farms a three or four-
plow outfit should be more economical.

The general activity in tractors, to-
gether with a slackening in production
of passenger cars, has turned the at-
tention of automobile parts manufac-
turers strongly toward the tractor in-
dustry. They realize its vast possibili-
ties and want to get a share of the
business. Unfortunately the tractor in-
dustry is not organized in such a way that
they can enter immediately and with
profit. There is no standardization or
even agreement as to type among trac-
tor manufacturers. The industry is not
in a position to take advantage of the
facilities of the parts manufacturers to
increase their output. The inevitable
result of such a condition is that new
companies are being formed in large
numbers to make assembled machines.
Next year I expect to see hundreds of
such machines thrown on the market,
and I fear for the result because the
most of them will be hastily designed,
and by men who are not thoroughly
conversant with tractor service. The
parts in many instances will be very
excellent truck parts but the resulting
machines I am afraid will after all be
only make-shifts. In time the parts
manufacturers will be able to meet the
requirements of the tractor service and
I can foresee a time when it will be
possible to assemble a tractor that will
be just as serviceable as any assem-
bled automobile, but I hardly look for
even an approach to perfection within
two or three years. A tractor is a ma-
chine that must have every part de-
signed for the special service into
which it will enter.

Quite a considerable number of new
machines have been brought out during
the last year and many more are under
construction. Those shown at Fre-

Continued on Page 18



Every Bushel Counts

WITH crop prices at top figures and likely
to stay there, it is a very important
matter to handle your seed sowing and crop growing
so as to get every dollar of profit. Nowadays every
bushel added to your harvest yield counts!

That is why so many careful farmers put the seed
in the soil with McCormick drills. Why? They
know that seed deposited at even depth means grain
all up, growing and ripe at the same time, no half-ripe,
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McCormick drills have all the modern conveni-
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any kind of furrow opener your land requires. Either plain
or fertilizer types.

Your farm—no matter how "different" your soil or fields
are—needs a McCormick drill. This is a good time to know
more about them. Send for our drill catalogues and folders.
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International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

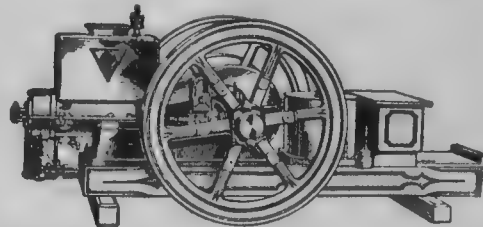
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Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

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Saw Wood
Pump Water
Run Separator,
Churn or Wash-
ing Machine.

AN ALPHA Engine is almost indispensable on the farm these
days when labor is so hard to get. It's so reliable, too.
Always on the job. Never quits. Never gets laid up. You
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because they have found that it is reliable at all times and under
all conditions. It is sturdily built. It is simple in construction.
It is powerful. It runs on either gasoline or kerosene and de-
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either. If you want an engine that you will be thoroughly
satisfied with, put your money into an ALPHA.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven
sizes, 2 to 28 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or
portable style, and with hopper or tank mounted cylinder.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA,
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators
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Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and
let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

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H.V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager



SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
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CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, - \$13,500,000

A GOOD INVESTMENT

The money you save earns interest when deposited in our Savings Department, and both principal and interest are safe and can be obtained when required. Why keep in the home more money than is needed for immediate purposes?

Daddy's Gift

this year will be a practical one, not because he loves his family less, but rather because he loves them more. He knows that a **Monthly Income Policy in The Manufacturers Life** will provide for future festive seasons should the family circle be broken, and thus his memory will be kept green by those he loves, long after he has passed away.



Time will prove the wisdom of making such a practical gift. The possession of a **Monthly Income Policy** brings a sense of security unattainable in any other way, and the significance of the day is reflected in the protection such a gift affords. A post-card will bring you full particulars.

THE Manufacturers Life

Insurance Company

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Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

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Co-operation of Life Assurance

Poverty of Old Age—Absolute Security—Helps Credit—All Records Broken.

By H. B. Andrews, Winnipeg

Notwithstanding the fact that there are many interesting features in connection with the great and growing business of life assurance, it must be admitted that the basic principle of this great system is protection—Protection for mother, protection for wife and home, protection for credit, protection for business, and protection against poverty in old age.

To realize the necessity and universal need for this protection, one has only to consider the conditions of people here, elsewhere or anywhere, for the experience of all countries are about the same. In the United States, 90 per cent. of the 3,000,000 widows lack the common comforts of life. Eight million women must work to earn a living. Ninety per cent. of men engaged in active business life fail to reach old age with sufficient to live on. Ninety-five per cent. fail to produce for old age or for their families. At age forty, 97 per cent. of men meet with reverses and lose their entire accumulations. At age forty-five, 97 per cent. have lost all. After the age of fifty, but one in 5,000 can recover their financial footing. At age sixty, 95 per cent. of men are dependent upon their daily earnings or their children for support.

The records of the Surrogate Office of New York over a period of five years show the following facts of estates left by adults dying during that time: Eighty-five per cent. left no estate. Nine per cent. left from \$300.00 to \$5,000.00 and only one per cent. left over \$25,000.00.

Do not these facts show the necessity for this protection and saving that the service of life assurance only can provide?

Practical Solution of Many Social Ills.

It is also well to remember that the best thought of the age considers that life assurance is the practical solution for most of the economic ills of society, and I believe most business men realize this potent factor, and to what extent it enters into the domestic, commercial and civic life of the people of this continent. It is the circulating blood of our country's business life, and it has proved and is proving itself each day a real service to humanity. The liberal and flexible terms of a life assurance policy contract, together with the solidity of a matured, well-managed company, backed by honest, thorough, Government supervision gives the holder of a policy something that will not only protect his family but help him over a hard and anxious period, protect his estate while he is struggling to keep his head above water, will give him such guarantee that he can rest under the absolute assurance that all is well, will satisfy his banker, will warrant the creditors in giving him another chance, and will provide a substantial competency for his old age. Where on earth or what institution on earth renders a similar service? It is your protection, your banker, your safeguard, your Big Brother in the time of need. For the young man it is a systematic saving. If he will determine that he will deposit a certain sum each year he will some day find that he had made one of the grandest investments that man ever made, and that thereby he has been encouraged to save money for the business he is looking forward to entering, that otherwise would have been wasted and thrown away.

No Estate More Secure

No portion of a man's estate can be more secure, dollar for dollar, than his life insurance. So absolute is this security that it is practically impossible for a policyholder to lose a dollar of the face value of his policy, if he is insured in a legal reserve company licensed by the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government has not only prescribed an absolutely safe standard of solvency for the life companies but through its

system of supervision it makes sure that the companies conform to the prescribed standard. This supervision is carried out by the Dominion Insurance Department, which is manned by experts capable of examining into the affairs of the companies and ascertaining if the requirements of the strict Dominion insurance laws are being complied with in every particular.

While these strict insurance laws and close government supervision may not be needed in the case of the great majority of our life companies, which are soundly managed and give more ample security than our laws call for, they furnish a guarantee that all licensed life companies are safe to insure with.

It is well also to note that the policy must contain the whole contract between the company and the assured. Estimates are forbidden of the profits or dividends expected to be received under any policy. Rebates or discrimination in favor of individual policyholders are forbidden and premium rates must be filed with the Superintendent of Insurance.

Some Things Policies Must Have

Surplus must be ascertained and distributed to policyholders at least once every five years, except in case of deferred dividend policies, where the surplus must be ascertained and apportioned and must constitute a liability and be charged in its account accordingly. No policy of life insurance can be sold in Canada until a copy of the form has been sent to the Superintendent. It must contain provision for thirty days of grace for payment of premium; permission to engage in the active service of the Militia of Canada, at such extra premiums as may be fixed; that the policy shall be incontestable after at least two years, must have tables of surrender, loan and installment values and reinstatement provision. Separate accounts of participating and non-participating business must be kept.

The chief value of the life insurance contract to the modern business man is the real support it gives to his credit with the banker, the wholesaler and the investor.

Many business men have been saved from ruin in recent years by the fact that they have carried a substantial line of life insurance, and when hard pressed, have been able by use of the insurance contracts assigned to bank or creditors to secure an extended line of credit until the time of difficulty has been safely passed.

The whole plan of life assurance including home assurance or business assurance is one of mutual helpfulness conducted on a scientific basis, and tends to stimulate and help mankind, because of the family that draws a death benefit after only a few premiums have been paid is not placed in the position of accepting charity, but of receiving the fruit of the prudent foresight of the one who has just been taken away. When one man or one family has to carry a tremendous financial loss, it becomes a burden unbearable and often impairs or wrecks the lives. There is something impressive in the fact that over 30 million of men and women have banded themselves together through Life Insurance to help carry the burdens of the unfortunate.

A Great Community of Interests

Life insurance is really a community of interests in which many are associated to protect the individual, as all are exposed who receive the benefits of the protection, which protection is guaranteed in a certificate of membership called a "Policy of Insurance." The amount of this protection varies according to the amount contributed from the humblest industrial policy of \$50 taken by the poor man to the million taken by the capitalist. In each case the



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policyholder receives his equitable share from the assets of the partnership as provided for in the certificate or policy. Life assurance, is founded on scientific principles, backed by a wider experience than any other line of business. The principle underlying this science is the law of averages as applied to mortality and investments. Life insurance is a co-operative society in which a number of healthy individuals become partners, each contributing a certain amount called a premium.

One great outstanding feature of life insurance is that all are treated on exactly the same basis, from the one who contributes his 5c per week to the capitalist who pays his \$25,000.00 premium.

There are many plans of policy contracts adapted to the needs of every man or woman, home or business, the most commonly sold being the ordinary Life; the 20 Payment Life, and the Endowment Policy. There is also Installment Policies or the monthly Income Policy which is issued on any plan and is appealing to an increasing number of insurants, also Group Insurance.

One cannot appreciate the enormous importance of life insurance without being reminded that the enormous sum of \$758,500,000 was distributed last year by life insurance companies and associations in the United States and Canada. The payment for death claims, matured endowments and other benefits amounted to \$476,000,000.

1917 Breaking All Records

Nineteen sixteen was the greatest year in the history of life insurance in the United States and Canada. The total new business in Canada was \$231,000,000.

In 1917 the demand for life insurance is beyond all precedent. It is said that 87 per cent. of all the estates left in the United States consist solely of life insurance.

When one considers that nearly \$25,000,000,000 of life insurance contracts were in force in the United States at the end of 1916, and \$1,400,000,000 in Canada, in level premium companies alone, the obligations imposed upon the managements of life insurance companies assume something like the dimensions of the obligations imposed upon nations by their war debts, with the difference that the rules under which life insurance obligations will progress to maturity, and be paid, are predetermined with mathematical accuracy.

There is a fine dividing line between the time when a man can and cannot get Life Assurance. Many men do not understand that. They think they can secure a policy at any time, just as they can get a new hat, or a ticket for the ball game, so long as they have the money. But can they?

No Man Knows When He Can Insure

It is recorded that during one year one Life Insurance Company alone refused to insure on any plan whatever over 7,000 persons.

Can any man guarantee that next year or next month, or when the war is over, or even next week, he will be in perfect health and be insurable? Can any man guarantee that he will go through the present period of stringency without being crippled by some serious accident?

Can any man guarantee that after the war is over he is going to have more cash to spare for Life Assurance than he has today?

After your health is broken down, and after a serious injury, is the time when you cannot do what you would like as regards your business, and as regards securing Life Assurance.

Life Assurance is the greatest of all economic systems that benefit mankind. Its influence is felt everywhere. The home, the business, the community, the nation, all are influenced by its magnanimity, its stolidity, its protection and its universal benefits.—Better Business.

When the growing of a pig is accepted as evidence of patriotism, and the eating of bacon indicates indifference to the welfare of our allies, there will be an abundance of bacon for the boys in the trenches.

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Tendencies in Tractor Design

Continued from Page 15

mont, Nebraska, at the national tractor demonstration this year revealed a

new tendency in design. They are still rather crude, but it was easy to see the direction in which the current is setting. The tractor industry is feeling the influence of automobile design. The

period when queer ideas prevailed and freak designs were the order of the day is passing. There was a time when freakishness predominated. The lessons learned in the development of the

heavier machines were discarded when it came to the designing of the general farm tractor. Many seemed to think that established engineering principles did not apply. Safer thinking and sound engineering principles may be discerned in all the new machines.

There is one thing that some of the new designers do not seem to understand clearly and that is the value of a properly placed belt pulley. In several machines the belt pulley was put on apparently as an after thought. As a matter of fact it should be one of the central features of design. A tractor is well said to be only half a tractor if it can pull but is not efficient in the belt. Half of the work of a tractor is belt work and a machine to be efficient in that line of work must be so designed that it may be readily run into perfect alignment with the driven machine, have the belt adjusted and then tightened by backing the tractor a sufficient amount.

Obviously the proper place for the belt pulley is on the right hand side of the machine and in front of the drive wheel. That is where it was located on thresher engines and I do not believe any improvement can be made on that position. It enables the driver to sight along the side of his drive pulley and run his machine into correct position with the least effort and least loss of time. Some of the new machines have a little belt pulley stuck on in front and the only way I see of tightening the belt is to use a crow bar and shove the driven machine ahead, surely a most unsatisfactory method.

Another machine had the belt pulley in the rear on the engineer's platform. That is not a good place either for lining up to the driven machine, and besides, the pulley is in the way, but worse than that only room enough was left between the face of the pulley and the supporting bracket to permit a perfectly smooth belt to run. Now any one who has ever worked around farm machinery knows that frequently patches have to be put on a belt if it gets torn and in this case there was no room for a patch to pass.

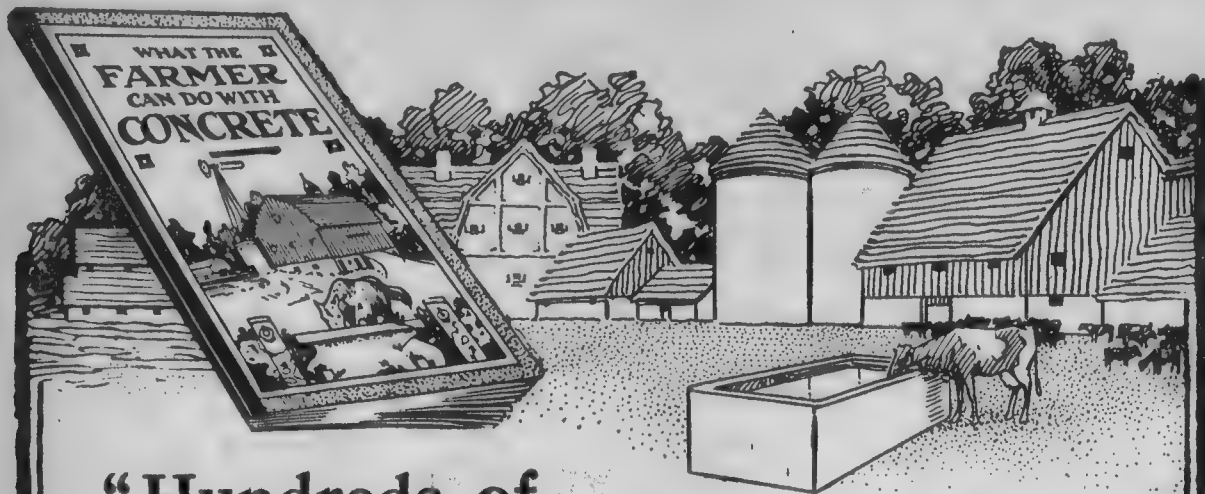
Types of Motors

Speaking of motors there is still confusion in the minds of a great many people as to what style or type of motor is best adapted for tractor service. Most of the new machines have adopted the four-cylinder truck type of motor. They appear to work satisfactorily where properly designed with pistons and connecting rods of ample length. They have points of obvious superiority as has been proven in other lines of work. Possibly this type of motor will eventually be the universal tractor motor. It certainly will be if it can be made to handle kerosene successfully, or, if it sold as a gasoline engine, like truck and pleasure car motors are sold. Run on gasoline, it is a flexible motor and that is what is required in tractor service just as much as in passenger cars.

While there are many indications of progress, especially as concerns refinement and protection from dust, I think the absence of freak designs, the conformity of the various machines to somewhat similar lines, the settling upon a definite weight per horse power of around 230 pounds, together with a decided tendency toward the use of springs to absorb both road and draft shocks are even truer indications of the progress that has marked the last year in tractor design.

It is a noticeable fact that was pointed out to me by a friend, as we walked about over the fields at Fremont, that the new machines all are assuming similarity of form. They are of short wheelbase and have a trim, neat appearance. I believe the time is not far distant when the appearance of tractors will become as similar as that of automobiles. When that time comes it will be easy to standardize the various parts and hasten production.

What the world needs now are tractors and thousands of them. It need them fully as much as it needs guns and armies and ammunition, but with the shortage of materials and the present organization of the industry a shortage seems imminent and that means short rations for us and all the allied peoples.



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Our Ottawa Letter

Borden on "Referendum"—Laurier's trip—C.N.R. now Government Owned.

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, December 14.—On the whole the week preceding the election has been an uneventful one at the capital. There will be more doings of importance before the next few days go around. The only event of importance has been the final speech of the election campaign by Sir Robert Borden who closed the fight of the Unionist forces at a well attended meeting in the Russell theatre last night. As on the occasion when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in the same place the attendance was limited only by the capacity of the building. The prime minister reviewed the whole argument on behalf of the Unionists at considerable length and incidentally made the statement that it would not be possible for Parliament to convene before the middle of March. He said that the election writs are not returnable until February 27 and a fortnight would have to elapse subsequently before it would be advisable to have the house sit.

"As long as I am Prime Minister of Canada," said Sir Robert, "there will be no referendum. You cannot fight this war with referendums; you cannot fight the war with eloquent platitudes. If we have a referendum to determine whether or not we shall do our duty to the men in the trenches, why should they not have a referendum to determine whether or not they shall do their duty to us? Those duties are correlative. The Russians held a referendum when the Germans were coming over the top. Some of them were bayoneted and some were taken prisoner. That gives you an example of the advantages and the disadvantages of a referendum."

The province of Nova Scotia is to have temporary relief from the application of the Military Service Act because of the great Halifax disaster which has pretty generally upset things in the province down by the sea. Definite announcement to that effect was made today by Sir Robert Borden. The city of Halifax is also to be spared the distress which would arise out of the holding of an election at such a time. Action was taken today under the provisions of the War Measures Act deferring the voting in the Nova Scotian capital until January 28, the same date on which it will take place in the Yukon. The nominations will stand, however. An effort was made to arrange a saw-off, it being proposed that one candidate on each side should drop out, giving the other two acclamations. Nothing came of it, however, and, as conditions in the city are such as to make it impossible for the vote to be taken, the election was deferred.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's dash through the west aroused a great deal of interest in the east. It was not thought that he would proceed further west than Winnipeg and his last week of strenuous campaigning was watched with interest. Liberals naturally claimed that Sir Wilfrid must have heard encouraging news on arrival in Winnipeg or he would not have braved the rigors of the western winter. They are asserting that this somewhat spectacular performance on the part of a man of Sir Wilfrid's age is at the present time having a beneficial effect on the opposition campaign in eastern Canada, entirely apart from what its effect may be in the west. Should Liberal wins in Ontario run up past the twenty mark Sir Wilfrid's followers, judging from their talk, will be disposed to credit it to his last week of campaigning.

Sir Thomas White minister of finance, this week issued a reply to statements made by Mr. Hartley Dewar and other opposition speakers in regard to recent payments of large amounts of money made necessary by the acquisition by the government of the common stock of the C.N.R. Sir Thomas warmly denied that the payments which have been made were not authorized. One statement was that an order had been passed paying six million dollars to Mackenzie and Mann on account of the British Columbia C.N.R. line. Sir Thomas declared this to be a fabrication. The second charge was that in the absence of the Governor-General, and without parliamentary warrant, large sums had been paid to Mackenzie and Mann through the Bank of Commerce.

According to the minister of finance the facts are that Mackenzie and Mann have now transferred their stock to the gov-

ernment under the provisions of the legislation of last session and the people of Canada now own the C.N.R. Certain interest payments and obligations recently became due and under the legislation passed last session the government assumes the lawful debts of the C.N.R. Any payments made are for the public-owned road and the benefits go to the Canadian people, who could not afford to allow interest payments to be defaulted. The legislation under which action has been taken provides that: "subsequent to the transfer of the stock of the C.N.R. held by Mackenzie and Mann personally the governor-in-council may assist the Canadian Northern Railway Company, or any company included in the Canadian Northern system, in paying or settling any indebtedness of such company or postponing the payment thereof on such terms as may be agreed upon and for such purposes may take advances out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund: Provided, however, that until authorized by parliament the total of such advances shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars."

The minister stated further: "The C.N.R. stock has been transferred as pro-

vided under the act to the government. Mackenzie and Mann have no interest whatsoever in the road, and any payments have been on behalf of a public-owned line." The payments so far made total approximately fourteen million dollars.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER

Latest estimates of the number of killed in the Halifax disaster show a considerable decrease below the first estimate. It is stated that the death roll will be around 1,300. This includes the number dead and missing. A large number have been buried without identification. It will be, of course, impossible to arrive at definite figures of the total loss of life. One of the distressing features of the disaster is that there will be from 300 to 500 people totally or partially blind and two hundred made orphans. The missing list, very formidable in the days immediately succeeding the disaster, is being steadily reduced as refugees who left the city returned. Of the property damage, it is reported that five hundred houses have been totally destroyed and five hundred rendered uninhabitable while one thousand can be patched up.

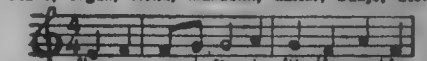
FORMER PREMIER DEAD

Sir Mackenzie Bowell died on December 10, following a week's illness at

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Belville, Ont. Sir Mackenzie was born in Sheffield, England in 1823 and came to Canada with his parents in 1833. In 1834 he entered the office of the Belville Intelligencer as a "printer's devil," from which he climbed to the editorship and proprietorship of the paper which he held ever since. He was thus a Nestor of Canadian journalists. He entered the House of Commons in 1866 and 26 years later was appointed to the senate where he was the leader of the Conservative forces until 1906. He was minister of customs in the MacDonald cabinet of 1878 and afterwards held several cabinet positions. In 1894 he succeeded Sir John Thompson as premier. Having trouble with his cabinet which he designated as a "nest of traitors" he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper, who was shortly afterwards defeated at the polls by the Laurier forces in 1896.

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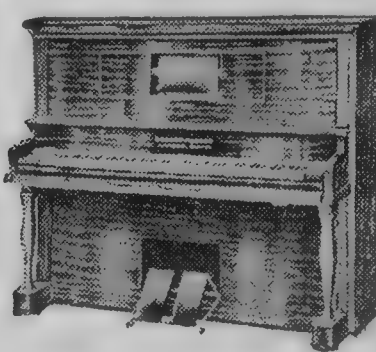
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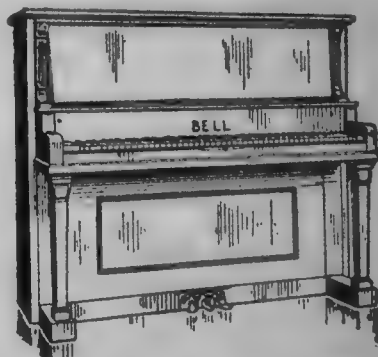
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"When the farmer really realizes the true significance of this great struggle, he will see that preservation of breeding stock on farms is one of the most vital factors to all the people of every nation, in order that the world's rapidly disappearing supply of meats, wool and leather may be replenished. It seems unfortunate but true that this war will go on for some time to come. The world's needs will increase as the war goes on. It seems plain that the demands upon agriculture for food and clothing will grow greater and greater with each month of destruction; that it will be impossible to produce an adequate supply, especially of animal products, such as meats, leather and wool, unless breeding herds are maintained, and that such demands and the need for breeding stock to replenish the wasted herds and flocks will continue long after the war ceases; that America must be looked to mainly for such supplies and breeding stock, and that those farmers who are wise enough to realize this fact and prepare for the world's coming greatest needs which are inevitable, will reap the greatest rewards for their foresight."

Such was recently expressed by Arthur G. Leonard, president of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the world's greatest livestock market. Conservation of breeding stock of cattle, sheep and swine especially is vitally important. Especially is this true of sows. The Allies are calling to us for every ounce of lard, every drop of oil, and every pound of bacon we can send them. The women and children of France are near the bread line, and this depletion of their supplies is demanding a division with France and Italy of large amounts of supplies Britain previously had to appease her own hunger.

Imports have been cut off tremendously. In January and February, 1917, Great Britain imported from Argentina 349,138 cwt., compared with 617,744 cwt. in 1916, and 85,737 cwt., compared with 109,709 cwt. from New Zealand for the same periods. Her imports from Australia are negligible.

The Submarine

A total of 923 British vessels have been sunk in 6 1/2 months. Since February 1, 1917, 2,000,000 tons, or about one-tenth of the total British mercantile marine, has been sunk.

Period	1,600 tons and over	Under 1,600 tons	Total
Feb. 1-17	46	27	73
Week ending Feb. 25	15	6	21
March	61	25	86
April	132	52	184
May	78	46	124
June	85	25	110
July	82	18	100
July 27-Aug. 15	50	7	57
	549	200	749

* This total includes fishing vessels. These figures sufficiently explain why Britain has been unable to carry mutton and beef from Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. She has not ships to spare for the long haulage. She must look to Canada and the United States for beef and bacon as well as wheat.

How much Great Britain is dependent upon the beef supplies of North America is shown by the increased imports from the United States for January-February in three successive years:

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United States	20,043 cwt.	94,287 cwt.	150,538 cwt.
Total	281,234 cwt.	919,761 cwt.	696,736 cwt.

Britain, for the period of the war, will be dependent upon Canada and the United States for practically all her imports of meat; and after the war, until shipping is restored to its normal tonnage, Europe will be largely dependent upon us for livestock and livestock products.

In response to the needs of the Allies, and to make up the shortage from other sources, Canada has increased her exports to Europe very greatly since 1914. But that has been done at the expense of her own capital supply.

Canadian Herds are Decreasing

	1914	1917	Decrease
Mileh Cows	2,673,000	2,642,000	31,000
Other Cattle	2,343,000	2,325,000	18,000
Sheep	2,058,000	2,009,000	49,000
Swine	3,424,000	3,213,000	211,000

Such figures are sufficient to show the serious state of affairs now existent. The call for increased production has a very real foundation. It should be answered by the greatest possible response from every farmer in Western Canada. It will not be done by a few rushing into hogs, but by every one keeping one or two more sows. There is too great a tendency just now to sell off breeding sows on account of lack of labor. Such should not be done until the farmer is absolutely sure he will not have enough labor. If the necessary men for production are not conscripted from the farms, and the government says they won't be, it should be possible to carry out sufficient increases in pork production to answer the Allies' most urgent demands.

SASKATOON WINTER FAIR

The Saskatoon Winter Fair, which was held this year late in the fall instead of early in the spring, was a great success. This change was made at the suggestion of the Saskatchewan Livestock Board, who felt that a fall fair would be of greater advantage to the farmers and livestock breeders than a fair in the spring. A fall fair is primarily a breeders' and farmers' fair; a spring fair is more advantageous to dealers who exhibit the stock they have put into prime condition, for sale to the farmers at the opening of the spring season.

That the exhibitors appreciate this change is evidenced by the fact that the entries in all classes were larger than in any previous year, while the quality of the stock shows a steady but decided improvement year by year. There were exceptionally strong classes in horses, sheep and swine, while the exhibits in cattle, although not very large in numbers, showed a decided gain on last year in both number of exhibits and quality of the stock. In this regard the sheep and swine classes were particularly outstanding.

The Curling Rink which was used for the Winter Fair, was well equipped to accommodate the stock. The stable room, however, was all taken up, and some of the late entries had to be kept in near-by livery barns. The judging arena was also slightly small for some of the larger classes.

The judges who officiated were: Clydesdales—Scharff, of Ottawa; Percherons—Isaac Butty, Brandon, Man.; Beef Cattle—Prof. A. M. Shaw, Saskatchewan Agricultural College; Sheep—Prof. A. Dowell, University of Alberta; Swine—Prof. W. H. J. Tisdale, Saskatchewan Agricultural College; Poultry—J. Haden, of Calgary, and W. J. Barinskil, of Saskatoon.

The awards in some of the most important classes were as follows:

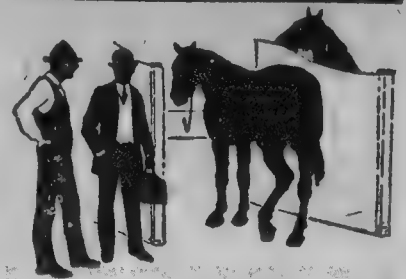
Clydesdales

In the aged stallion class the red ribbon went to Edward Garnett, owned by Ben Finlayson, of Olds, Alta. He is a rare, big horse, with a flash of action and a splendid draft conformation seldom seen in the show rings of the West, and deservedly won the championship. His stable companions, Arngibbon and Bowhill Baron, also owned by Finlayson, both of them conforming very closely to the Clydesdale ideal, won second and third places. Count Ideal owned by J. R. Eskert, of Nanton, Alta., got fourth place; Prince Belcairn, owned by John Graham, of Carberry, Man., fifth.

The principal exhibitors of Clydesdale horses were Ben Finlayson, Olds, Alta.; Thorburn and Riddle, of DeWinton, Alta., who won the Clydesdale female championship with Maggie Fleming; S. Haggerty, of Belle Plaine, Sask., who won three firsts with younger stock; Staples Bros., of Oxbow; Lawrence Bros., of Unity.

Percherons

The outstanding feature of the Percheron classes was the splendid stallions shown by R. H. Brown and J. H. Graham. Koimao, a clean-going, classy grey, weighing 2,240 lbs., owned by R. H. Brown, took first in the aged stallion class. Peter Pan, a great, big draft horse, owned by J. H. Graham,



Pronounced Incurable— Save-The-Horse Did The Trick

"Last May," writes Fred C. Nichols of Jefferson, N.Y., "my horse had a bad ankle, a large wind puff, and it had been hurt and turned hard. Save-The-Horse has taken it all. I was told it was incurable. Have used several treatments but Save-The-Horse is the best ever."

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was made for the well-known, so-called incurable cases of Ringbone, Spavin, or Disease of Shoulder, Knees, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon—when all other remedies have failed; and is sold under signed Guarantee to cure or return money. Always keep a bottle ready for any emergency. Send today for FREE 96-page Save-The-Horse BOOK on diagnosing and treating all lameness—result of over 22 years of success; also write for sample of contract and expert veterinary advice. All FREE.

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Got Gophers?

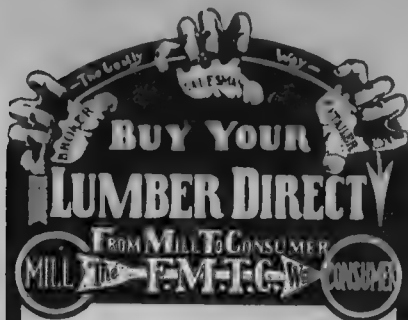
Kill-Em-Quick

Don't forget that gophers will be worse in 1918 unless you use

KILL-EM-QUICK

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: **LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.**



BUY LUMBER FROM US

SAVE 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

The Grain Growers' Guide says that in 1914 it took 18.9 bushels of wheat to buy 1000 feet of lumber. Today it takes only 11.6 bushels. The difference—7.3 bushels—means lumber is now at \$17.52 less per thousand feet. Put the Middlemen's Profits in Your Own Pocket.

We sell direct to you everything you need for a house, barn or outbuilding—lumber, shingles, lath, windows, doors, etc., at less than retail prices before the war. Send Today for Full Price List giving terms and prices delivered, freight paid, to your nearest station. Farmers, Contractors, Secretaries: If you have any bill or list of lumber—in any quantity—send it to us. We'll return you a quotation, delivered at your station.

What Customers Say:

(We have hundreds of such letters.)

HIGHEST QUALITY.

John A. Thompson, Macklin, Sask., writes: "I have received the car of lumber you shipped, and am very well satisfied with it. In fact, the carpenters say the finishing lumber was the best they had ever used. I saved \$297.00, which the local lumber men claimed I could not do. Thanking you for your promptness in handling my order, and wishing you every success."

LOWEST PRICES.

Rev. Father Ueberberg, Claybank, Sask., writes: "I write you these few lines to tell you that I am very satisfied with the quality of the lumber you sent me. When my contractor inspected the lumber, he stated, 'That's the kind of lumber I like to build houses with.' By ordering the lumber for my house from you, I saved between \$300.00 and \$400.00."

PROMPT SHIPMENT.

M. E. Mattice, Wadena, Alta., writes: "I received the lumber in good time, and in first-class shape. A number of my neighbors have called to see the lumber, and they say it is the best they have seen in Alberta. I saved \$375.00 on my order, and besides, I got the best of quality, whereas, if I had got my lumber here, I would have received No. 3 grade for No. 1."

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

Jas. Lang, Birnie, Man., writes: "The lumber you sent me gave complete satisfaction. The carpenters were delighted with it, and besides getting it direct from you, made a considerable saving in price. I was also well pleased with the promptness with which you dispatched the order, and with the clear business-like way in which you made out the lists and other paper."

PERFECT CO-OPERATION.

C. N. Johnson, Soc. Treas., Primate Grain Growers' Assn., Primate, Sask., writes: "Car C. P. 109558 arrived O.K. and has given the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you as the best of grades, and better far than we have received from other companies."

ORDER NOW.

Lumber prices are bound to rise owing to increased cost of mill equipment, scarcity of labor, etc. Send in your order at present low prices and before the Spring rush comes. Make sure of having your lumber in time. A small house or barn makes a minimum carload. If you don't need a carload, club with your neighbors and save them money too. We mark each order so there is no confusion in unloading.

The F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
DEPT. P VANCOUVER B.C.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CATALOGUE

Ready January, 1918. Send your name.

We are buyers of Timothy, Bromo and Western Rye.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



of Saskatoon, got the first in the two-year-old-stallion class. G. Head and W. Carruthers also showed some fine Percheron horses.

A strong class of Belgians was shown and the stock of L. and G. Hatchagale got most of the prizes.

The heavy draft teams had thirteen entries, and was one of the most evenly contested classes of the whole fair. After much deliberation the judges lined them up as follows: 1, Thorburn and Riddle; 2, Staples Bros.; 3 and 4, Thorburn and Riddle; 5, E. D. Swarder; 6, R. H. Brown.

The Cattle, Sheep and Swine Show

The cattle show was a very fair one. Some of the principal exhibitors were: D. Caswell; A. J. Watson and Sons, Oxbow, Sask.; P. Leach and Sons, Baring; J. A. Rae, Warman; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; S. Heal, McGregor had the best beef animal any age, steer or grade heifer, also best three steers calved since Jan. 1, 1915.

The sheep and swine exhibits were very much like those at Regina. Competition was keen and numbers and quality very fair.

The calf-feeding and pig-feeding competitions attracted a great deal of attention, and drew many complimentary remarks from the spectators. Although the classes were not exceptionally large, the quality and finish of the steers was far better than in previous years. In the calf-feeding competition the first prize in the class calved in 1916 was won by Sam Heal, of Brandon, Man., with an Aberdeen Angus calf. When asked how he reared the calves and what he considered to be the most important things to remember in feeding prize-winning stock, Sam said:—

"First, you must have a good dam and sire to get a good start from. Care and attention does the rest. Regularity of feeding is one of the most important things, and one must tend to his calves at the right time whether he feels like it or not. It is also important not to overfeed the calves, for if they start to scour they lose at least a week's growth. I wean the calves when they are about a week old and feed them all kinds of stuff, because they will eat more if the feed is not all of one kind. I feed my calves chops, mangels, turnips, oil-cake, calf-meal, hay, sheaves, green feed, rolled oats, whole oats, bran and boiled barley."

The second and third prizes were won by Clifford Watson and Wesley Watson, respectively, of Oxbow, Sask. They were sorry the red ribbon went out of the province and intend to bring in better stock next year. Their calves were grade Shorthorns, sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull. They fed their calves on flax-seed, chops and hay. The Watson boys are in grade six and eight in the Arthur School near Oxbow.

The fourth and fifth prizes went to the calves reared and fattened by Philip Leech, Jr., and his brother, Albert Leech, respectively, of Baring, near Greenfell, Sask. The Leech boys fed a lot of oil-cake, because, when compared as to its feeding value, it was as cheap as most of the common feeds. They also had grade steers sired by a Shorthorn bull.

The Boys' Pig-feeding Competition was very keen, and a great deal of popular interest was shown in the decision of the judges. The awards were made as follows: 1, P. Leech, Baring, Sask.; 2, R. S. Skinner, Indian Head; 3, Roberta E. Scott, Saskatoon; 4, Kenneth Burton, Viscount; 5, D. H. Welker, Sutherland; 6, F. C. Staples, Saskatoon; 7, D. R. Staples, Saskatoon; 8, Howard Hepburn, Cheviot; 9, Gordon McKay, Saskatoon; 10, Bob McKay, Saskatoon; 11, Harry Whitehead, Nutana.

Another of the strong features of the Winter Fair was the very large number of entries and the excellent quality of the exhibits in the poultry classes. In all there were 1,509 entries in the various classes of poultry. This number is much larger than last year, and would undoubtedly have been at least two thousand had it not been for the Edmonton and Calgary Winter Fairs, which were on at the same time. The accommodation for the birds was taxed to the utmost, and more entries would have necessitated additional accommodation facilities.

Are YOUR Plows Ready for the Spring Work?

Now is the time to make sure everything is in shape for a quick start after the spring thaw—this year particularly. Steel and iron are scarce, and rush shipments cannot be handled by the overcrowded railroads. So the best time to pick your plow for spring use is now.

Tests in the Field Prove the Quality of U.G.G. Plows

They turn a cleaner furrow and are lighter in draft than most other plows. This is because of their rigid construction and perfect design. To make sure of closed joints, each part of the share is first fitted to a model; and then the whole is welded together by a special process to make sure that all joints are tight-fitting and rigid.

To make them scour perfectly, each share is tempered by the refrigeration method so that it has an unusual degree of hardness. The share is then given a high polish so that it will even scour in difficult-scouring soil.

And U.G.G. Plows Stand Lots of Hard Work

Three-layer soft-centre steel is used, welded into a solid piece. The centre layer is tough and elastic and the outside two are high carbon steel that takes the high temper and polish necessary for perfect scouring. And the moldboard is reinforced along the shin—where the wear comes hardest—by having a thick piece of tool steel welded on outside.

U.G.G. WALKING PLOWS (Prairie Breakers, Brush and Grub Breakers, and Stubble Plows.)—Extremely light in draft; cut fully the width they are marked; run steadily; and are thoroughly braced in all directions to withstand the severest strains.

U.G.G. FOOT-LIFT SULKIES.—Have throw-down lever that ensures quick penetration; the easiest of all foot-lifts; crank on land wheel that keeps the frame level without operating land lever; adjustable colter with bearings guaranteed to last as long as the blade. They have a big clearance of 21 inches.

U.G.G. FOOT-LIFT GANG PLOWS.—The secret of the great lifting power of the U.G.G. Foot-lift is the "Double-leverage" Levers; the throw-down lever ensures quick penetration; single ball with flexible connection at rear end of beam is a popular feature. No unnecessary parts. Adjustable front furrow wheel axle; frame always level. Adjustable to meet all western conditions.

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"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars. GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD. Dept. 3 Winnipeg, Man. 48

FOR SALE Complete WATER SYSTEM

A complete plant which has supplied five families, but is now replaced by connection with city waterworks, is offered for sale at half current catalogue prices, as follows:

"Goldwell" Tank, 12,000 gals. and 39 foot Tower, \$998 for \$498.00
"Donaldson" Windmill, 10 ft. Wheel, on 80 ft. Tower, \$400 for 200.00
"Donaldson" Windmill, 10 ft. Wheel on 30 ft. Tower, \$207 for 103.50
"Erickson" Engine, \$300 for \$100.00

Splendid opportunity to install an efficient water system, at moderate cost. Full description and particulars from—J. G. Savage, 52 Trafalgar Ave., Montreal

Dress Your Poultry—and profit by it

Now is the time to get the very best price for your poultry. In last week's ad. we stated that prices may be a little higher on account of the Christmas demand. The market advanced. Compare these prices yourself. There are only a few days left to catch the Christmas trade. Ship yours dressed to us by express today.

NOTE.—Please bleed at throat, dry pluck, leave heads and feet on—don't draw.

Today's Market Prices Are

Turkeys, per lb. 26c-28c
Chickens, per lb. 22c-24c
Fowl, per lb. 18c-19c
Ducks, per lb. 22c-24c
Geese, per lb. 22c-24c

We guarantee to pay you the highest market price the day your shipment is received.

Reference, Any Bank or Banker

Laing Bros.

4 ELGIN AVE. WINNIPEG

Raspberries for Western Canada

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON.

only is it much esteemed in its raw state with cream and sugar, but as raspberry vinegar it makes a refreshing drink which is very much appreciated.

The Red and the White Varieties

Generally speaking, there are two classes of raspberries; those that propagate by suckers and those that do so by tip plants. We will briefly discuss the management of the suckering varieties, as to this class belong all the red and white raspberries. Raspberries delight in a deep, rich, moist soil, and the location of the plantation should be sheltered, especially on the south and west, from the dry, hot winds of summer, which have a tendency to dry the fruit and shake it off the bushes when fully ripe. The ground should be well manured and cultivated the year before planting. There are two systems used in growing raspberries; the hill system and the matted row. The matted row without doubt is the best system to follow on the average farm. Plant in long rows. In fact everything in the farmer's garden should be grown in long rows so as to use the labor of a horse with a cultivator as much as possible. Life is too short for a man to do with a hoe what he can do with a horse and cultivator. Have this in mind when laying out and planning the garden whether for vegetables or small fruits. Spring is the best time to plant raspberries in this country and it is well to remember that the raspberry plant is a perennial in regard to its roots only. The canes that are produced this year bear fruit next year and then die. The best plants are obtained from the vigorous shoots of the previous year's growth.

Plant in Rows—Use a Plow

Plant raspberries in rows six feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. The work of planting is much facilitated by carefully opening with a plow a furrow four to five inches deep in the line of the row. All plants should be cut back to within six inches of the ground at the time of transplanting. Young shoots or canes should be allowed to meet in the row, but not to spread more than eight inches on each side of the line of the row. In other words, you will have a continuous row of raspberry canes at the end of a year 16 inches wide the whole length of the row. Good cultivation between the rows pays with all fruits, but in the case of the red raspberry this is particularly true. It

The cultivated varieties of the raspberry are much esteemed by the public generally, and are without doubt one of the most popular kinds of fruit in this country. The fruit begins to ripen just as the strawberry season is over and there is usually a supply of it for three or four weeks. Not

insures that the size and juiciness of the fruit of the last picking is equal to the first. All superfluous suckers between the rows must be treated as weeds. It is sometimes advised to pinch back the canes when they have attained a height of two and one-half feet, with the view of adding to their productiveness and hardiness. As a matter of fact it does neither, and there is nothing to be gained by the practice.

In some localities winter protection is given the canes by growers of the red and yellow raspberries. There is no doubt that by doing so better and more certain crops can be grown. We have practiced this on our own farm, but must admit covering red raspberry canes was the most irritating and disagreeable in our garden experience, so much so that we discontinued the practice years ago. We have found that if the raspberry patch is grown where the canes can have a good covering of snow all winter, we are usually certain of a fair crop of fruit the following season. It is also important that care be given in selecting varieties that have been tried and found to be the hardiest in withstanding our winters, and are also of good size and quality. This brings us to a list of varieties as near suitable to our conditions as are obtainable. Up to the present time, over 20 varieties of the red raspberry have been tested on our grounds.

Well Tested Varieties

The following varieties mentioned in order of merit are selected as having given best results on our grounds:

Herbert. We have had this variety in cultivation for 10 years. We received it from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and it is reported as being the best red raspberry tested there. It holds the same record with us.

Louden. This variety is from Minnesota. The fruit is of good quality and size and the canes are very hardy.

Shippers Pride. The fruit is of fair size; the quality only medium. The canes are very hardy.

Sunbeam. A variety originated by Prof. Hansen of Brookings, South Dakota. It is a vigorous grower; the fruit is of good quality and fairly productive. It is extra hardy.

Caroline. This is the hardiest yellow variety and gives fair crops of fruit without any protection.

Golden Queen. A tender yellow variety, giving fruit of finer quality but the canes are very tender.

These are the names of a few varieties that have stood up with us, and are the limit in hardiness and quality in our experience. We strongly advise all growers of this popular fruit that the best fruit is obtained from young plantations. After taking five or six crops, plow up the old plantation. Of course have a young one coming up to replace the old. Old canes after fruiting should not be removed until the following spring, as they afford a certain amount of protection by assisting in holding snow. On removing these old canes in spring, it is well to burn them and thereby lessen the danger from raspberry insects.



A Returned Soldier among his Prize Winning Vegetables

Private Ferguson, while at the Military Convalescent Hospital at Edmonton (Alberta College) was most successful in his gardening operations. His plot won first place out of 24 competitors and his vegetables won first prize for individual collection at the Edmonton Horticultural Society exhibition. Pte. Ferguson is going into partnership with his brother who has a farm five miles south of Edmonton. He will handle the market gardening and potato end of the business while his brother will run the farm end. He will be close enough to Edmonton to get his produce on the city market.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, any size, per lb. 15c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 17c
Ducks, per lb. 17c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 21c to 22c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb. 17c
Geese, per lb. 17c
These prices guaranteed till January 1st, F.O.B. Winnipeg.

All these prices are for poultry in good condition. We are also handling dry picked poultry, head and feet on, 3 cents above prices mentioned.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We forward, express prepaid, crates for shipping to any point in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 AIKENS ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

By shipping to us you are assured of honest weight, absolute security, and prompt returns.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs. in good condition, per lb. 21c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 18c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 16c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 17c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 12c
Geese, per lb. 16c
All prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this issue.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRATES

To save express charges out on empty crates it would be advisable to make your own crates. Get boxes from your local merchant. The express agent at your point will give you full particulars regarding the company's requirements as to ventilation and crate sizes. We will send crates if requested. The earlier you ship to us, the better for you.

DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 21c
Hens, No. 1, in good condition, per lb. 17c
Turkeys, No. 1, in good condition, per lb. 24c

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

We are handling Dressed Poultry of any kind and we are paying 3 cents a pound more than for live poultry.

Spring Chickens, good condition, lb. 17c
Turkeys, in good condition from 7 lbs. and up, per lb. 21c
Geese, any age, per lb. 16c
Ducks, any age, per lb. 18c
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Old Hens, in good condition, from 4 lbs. up 15c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 18c
All prices quoted hold good until December 25th. All Prices F.O.B.

We are also in a position to handle all the Dressed Hogs you can ship and should be glad to have you write us for quotations.

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
485 PRITCHARD AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry WANTED

Old Hens, per lb. 14c-15c
Roosters, per lb. 12c
Ducks, per lb. 17c
Turkeys, per lb. 18c-21c
Geese, per lb. 15c-18c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 16c-17c
Old Birds in Good Condition

We are also handling Dry Picked Poultry, head and feet on, 3 cents above prices mentioned.

Our quotations are for Poultry in Good Condition. Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

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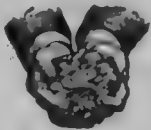
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\$150 to \$250**

on every carload
you buy.



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THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF
STATE OF CANADA

THE War Charities Act, 1917, defines
"war charities" as follows: any fund,
institution or association, other than a
church or the Salvation Army, whether es-
tablished before or after the commence-
ment of this Act, having for its objects
or among its objects the relief of suffer-
ing or distress, or the supplying of needs
or comforts to sufferers from the war, or
to soldiers, returned soldiers or their
families or dependents, or any other chari-
table purpose connected with the present
European war. Any question whether a
charity is a war charity shall be finally
determined by the Minister.

The Act also provides:

(1) It shall not be lawful to make any
appeal to the public for donations or sub-
scriptions in money or in kind for any war
charity as hereinbefore defined, or to raise
or attempt to raise money for any such
war charity by promoting any bazaar, sale,
entertainment or exhibition, or by any
similar means, unless—

(a) the war charity is either exempted
from registration or is registered
under this Act; and

(b) the approval in writing of the exe-
cutive committee or other govern-
ing body of the war charity has
been obtained, either directly or
through some person duly author-
ized to give such approval on be-
half of such governing body;
and if any person contravenes any of the
provisions of this section he shall be guilty
of an offence against this Act.

(2) This section shall not apply to any
collection at Divine Service in a place of
public worship.

The Act was assented to on the 20th
of September, 1917, and the above sec-
tion so far as it relates to registration is
applicable to War Charities on the 20th
of December, 1917. After that date, col-
lections made otherwise than on behalf
of a registered War Charity buy subscrip-
tions, donations, bazaars, sales, entertain-
ments, exhibitions or similar means of col-
lecting money are illegal.

Regulations and information respecting
registration may be obtained from the un-
dersigned.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Ottawa, December 3, 1917.

FARM MANAGEMENT

PAYING CASH FOR PURCHASES

It is frequently said that the farmer
should always pay cash for everything he
buys. Whether his purchases be pro-
visions at the village store, farm ma-
chinery, building material or any other
commodity he should, it is often stated,
invariably pay for them in full on the
receipt of the goods. The prevalence of
this idea is due mainly to the fact that
it is frequently observed that unprogres-
sive and unsuccessful farmers almost in-
variably have a host of small debts out-
standing and also to the well known fact
that cash prices are generally lower than
credit prices.

Where the type of farming followed
is such that there is a steady income the
year round, as for example in dairy farm-
ing, paying cash for all purchases works
no hardship. In the case of the grain
farmer or the stock raiser, whose returns
come in only at intervals, perhaps only
once a year, it is impossible to pay cash
for everything unless he is in that happy
financial position that his savings from
previous years are sufficient to meet all
outlays. Farmers have to meet expenses
out of the current year's receipts. They
are forced, therefore, to either run ac-
counts with dealers from whom they
secure their supplies or to borrow money
from a financial institution to meet cur-
rent expenses, repayment to be made at
the time the crop is marketed.

Expensive Credit

Merchants, implement firms, lumber
dealers and all men engaged in the retail
trade prefer cash to credit business. Pro-
viding credit is really not their true func-
tion. That is rather the function of
financial institutions, principally the
banks. The carrying of accounts greatly
increases the complexity of a business.
The possibility that some of the accounts
will not be paid or will involve litigation
or other trouble has also got to be pro-
vided for. The result is that this method
of securing credit is a most expensive
one. In many cases advantage is also
taken of the farmer's necessity and the
cost of the credit made unduly high.
Where there is no difference made be-
tween cash and credit prices as is some-
times the case with small stores, it is
an indication that the business is not yet
well adjusted to conditions. There is an
increasing tendency toward giving lower
prices for cash in all lines of merchandising
and to make the credit end carry all its
own expenses, including losses in collect-
ing accounts.

The business of supplying short term
credit is one of the functions of banks.
In many parts of the world it is also
done by co-operative short time credit
societies as has been previously mentioned.
These are also being established in some
districts in the West. The rapid develop-
ment of agriculture, the large percentage
of our farmers who are grain growers and
the general revival of the interest in agri-
culture have called attention to the fact
that the facilities for securing short term
credit have been totally inadequate.
Where they are available and the rate
of interest is reasonable a considerable
saving is made by utilizing them. A
definite amount, sufficient to meet the
requirements until the crop is marketed
may be borrowed. A better plan is to
secure a line of credit. Interest is then
only charged for the time the money is
actually used.

One of the advantages of using credit
of this kind is that store bills do not
pile up. It is frequently the case that at
the end of the season the size of these
bills is a matter of surprise. Besides,
nothing is so detrimental to one's credit
than allowing small bills to accumulate.

The progressive farmer keeps his money
in a bank and pays with checks. He no
longer carries his money about with him
or hides it in an old boot. There are
many advantages in using checks. One
is that the check also serves as a receipt.
Another is that the farmer becomes more
familiar with the intricacies of modern
business.

"Any old shoes thrown at the wed-
ding last night?"

"No, the guests were saving them
for farm work."

"Any rice?"

"What—with foodstuffs so high?"

"Confetti, then?"

"Say, I guess you don't know paper
has gone up!"



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satisfactory, it may be returned at our expense. We pay
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out with brocade silk. Square collar and
large cuffs.
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Ladies' Russian Mink Marmot Coats.—50
inches long. Made from best quality soft,
evenly matched skins. Made in double-
breasted effect with high storm collar, la-
pels and slash pockets on the outside. Lined
throughout with guaranteed satin. Finished
with inside pockets.
Price **\$85**

Ladies' Marmot Coats.—Made from selected
dark, well-matched skins. Large square or
blizzard collar. Very light in weight.
Lined with heavy brown satin. Coat has
outside pockets and finished with fancy
pocket in lining.
Price **\$175**

Ladies' Fur-Lined Coats.—In Tweed effects
—shell of fancy brown material. Deep
collar and cuffs of Alaska Sable, lined to
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Ladies' Fancy Muskrat Coats.—Made from
backs only of best quality Canadian skins—
all undyed fur. Collar and cuffs of Beaver,
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Lined throughout with fancy silk poplin.
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outside pockets.
Price **\$200**

LADIES' FUR SETS

Australian Red Fox Set.—Scarf
is made in animal shape with
head and tail—lining of grey silk.
Muff to match is melon shape,
also has head and tail. A very
good-looking and extra good
value at **\$47.50**

Black Australian Fox Set.—Made
from good quality skins. Scarf
is animal shape, head and tail.
Muff melon shape to match. Es-
pecially low priced **\$45**

Natural Mink Set, in very selected
dark Canadian Mink. Scarf is
cape effect from 6 nicely matched
skins. Muff to match is melon
shape. Good buying at **\$100**

Natural Plucked Beaver Set.—
Stole is cape effect, well cover-
ing the shoulders. Muff to match
is melon shape. Priced at **\$75**

Black Mongolian Wolf Set.—
Stole is cape effect. Made from
selected skins. Muff to match
is melon shape. A good-looking
as well as a serviceable set at **\$37.50**

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Lot No. 1	40 lbs. assorted fish, including Salmon, Sea Herring, Flounders, Steak Cod and Haddock.	\$5.00
Lot No. 2	50 lbs. assorted fish, including Grey Cod, White- fish, Lake Herring, Jacks and Haddock.	\$5.00
Lot No. 3	25 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddock, White- fish, Sea Herring, Sable Fish (Alaska Cod), and Flounders	\$3.00

Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1 strictly
fresh frozen and every pound guaranteed. Send Cash with order. In case of
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where an agent is located.

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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

The Year's Work in Manitoba.

By S. T. NEWTON

It is not generally known that the Boys' and Girls' Clubs is the largest agricultural organization in the province. Commencing with eight small clubs with 460 members, organized by E. Ward Jones in 1913, they have increased to 150 clubs in 1917, with over 15,000 members.

The real secret of their success is the fact that everyone is interested in their welfare and is ready to give assistance, whether it is organizing a club, helping with the fair, or raising money for supplies or prizes. There is close co-operation between the departments of agriculture and of education, consequently there is no duplication of effort, and the resources of both departments are available at all times.

The Boys' and Girls' Club method of teaching agriculture in the elementary schools has been adopted very generally by the teachers, and while the agricultural extension service is in charge of the general direction of the work, the whole program for the year is discussed and mapped out by the public school inspectors in conjunction with the extension service. The inspector is the natural leader in his division, and renders excellent assistance in organizing the clubs, although each club is free to carry on the work along whatever lines seem best to suit its own particular conditions.

Much Assistance Given

The agricultural extension service sent out last year the following free material to the various clubs: 2,110 eggs, 5,250 pounds of peas, 4,750 pounds of beans, 40,320 pounds of potatoes, 3,360 pounds of barley, 660 pounds of corn, 13,200 pounds of wheat, 2,176 pounds of oats. For the fairs it provided one-third of the amount of money actually paid out in cash prizes on the agricultural and home economics exhibits. From two to three judges were supplied for each of the 140 fairs, the agricultural college staff spending almost three weeks in placing awards at Boys' and Girls' Club fairs and suggesting how still better work might be done next year.

The plan has been followed of including in the contests only a few typical agricultural and home economics pursuits, in order that both teachers and pupils may become thoroughly familiar with the line of work in which they are most interested. In all, 12 contests were included, but it was strongly urged that members should not take part in more than four contests and that these should be well done. The contests and the number taking part in each was approximately

as follows: Woodworking, 1,200; pig, calf and colt raising, 1,800; chicken raising, 3,850; grain growing, 600; gardening, 12,560; sewing, 6,700; canning, 2,130; cooking, 3,200; weed eradication, 1,230 and essays, 2,100. The attendance at the various fairs ranged from a couple of hundred at some of the smaller fairs to 2,500 at fairs like Dauphin, Virden, or Portage la Prairie, and the number of entries at each corresponded very closely with the attendance.

Encouragement For Food Production

A special effort was made during the past year to increase food production, and when it was produced, to see that

all perishable foods were canned. To this end special organizers were sent out early in the spring to help get the clubs started, and during July and August three and sometimes five canning demonstrators were kept constantly on the move, and the number of exhibits of vegetables and canned foods in evidence at the

fairs showed that the children had readily responded to the appeal for greater food production.

In all 150 school fairs were held, and although they were necessarily held at a very busy season, the attendance of both children and grown-ups was very gratifying, and showed that great interest was taken, not only in the exhibits, but in the judging competitions and addresses, which were generally given immediately after the judging was concluded. In December, 26 of the club members securing the highest score in their respective communities were the guests of the agricultural college, and spent a very pleasant week, visiting all departments of the college and finding out the advantages of a college course. Judging by the interest taken it is a safe guess that several of the visitors on this occasion will later enroll as students at the agricultural college.

Next year's bulletin is being prepared and will be issued early in the New Year. Food production will again be the watchword, and an effort will be made through team work to arouse a spirit of enthusiasm and pride in each local district.

The following schedule illustrates the steady growth of the Boys' and Girls' Club movement in Manitoba from the beginning:

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Home Plots	320	815	4,500	9,350	12,560
School Fairs	8	28	53	105	148
Central Clubs	8	28	53	110	150
Branch Clubs	64	224	484	790	960
Members	460	1,847	5,500	12,250	15,120



Some of the Prize Winners at Virden



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or at any time during the year, the possession of a Heintzman & Co. Piano, "The World's Best Piano," is a source of joy and pride to its owners. Every home should own a Heintzman & Co. Price is moderate. Terms are easy.

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and your family still unprovided for should the unexpected happen.

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of all our Pacific Coast cities. Beautiful buildings; lovely homes; splendid scenery; excellent roads; flowers commonly in bloom in open air at Christmas; golf every month in the year; balmy, soft air; average mean temperature for January 38 degrees above zero.

EXCURSIONS

Dec. 2 to 8; Jan. 6 to 12;
Feb. 3 to 9.

ASK TICKET AGENT

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION FULL
WRITE PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER
VICTORIA, B.C.

Some Books Worth While

NEXT-OF-KIN

(\$1.35)

By Nellie L. McClung

Again this popular author has endeared herself to her great galaxy of readers. The 16 brief tales of this book are bound together by the same thing which draws the people who figure in them—the war. For the author is concerned with the way in which war and the sacrifices made for it and the burdens borne for it touches those whom she knows best, the women of Canada. With few exceptions these are stories of women who have given up their sons, of others who are widowed, because they cherish the idea of the British Empire and are ready to give bread and blood, the "sacrifice of Empire," to save it. And almost every one is a story of cheerful sacrifice or of proud courage in sorrow. There is the story of the woman who has lost three sons and who came down to the station to see the other boys off, in the hope of adopting one of them, to be a war-mother to him. This is matched by that of the wife of the disciplinarian doctor, whose recruiting speeches give her courage to defy him and adopt two small children orphaned through the war.



NELLIE McCLUNG
Author of "The Next of Kin"

But though the book is naturally full of the tragedy of war, it is relieved by the author's nice sense of humor and by the thread of suffrage argument running boldly through it. These lend it a certain charm. For they are in strong contrast to many of the stories and to all of the verse. The stories are all that is popularly known as "human" stories. They should have a large popular appeal. The note of optimism is strongly stressed, even in the more tragic tales. Sacrifice is rewarded. Courage is blessed. Nobility is crowned with honor. Nowhere is there absolute, unrelieved misery. Never are vain oblations made.

MORE LETTERS FROM BILLY

(\$1.10)

By the author of "A Sunny Subaltern"

Everyone who has followed the adventures of "A Sunny Subaltern" will be eager to read this new volume, in which the Sunny Subaltern (a young Toronto officer) in his own free, delightful way continues the story of his experiences. The letters are really just breezy epistles to his mother—a spontaneous natural telling of events as they come in a way that a joyous boy with a strong sense of fun, quite remarkable literary skill and a keen eye to the picturesque would tell them. Billy indeed, with his human touch, proves himself the Bruce Bairnsfather of the pen.

These natural, spontaneous letters of a frank, stout-hearted Canadian boy beautifully reveal one of the most sacred relationships of life—a mother's love for her son and a son's love for his mother.

The unusual thing about this really great little book is that some alchemy of the human writer—a part of himself—is conveyed into the printed page, thus made far more real than any novelist's most perfect work.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Agricultural education in the past has been directed almost entirely to teaching how to grow crops and animals. Farmers' institutes, agricultural colleges, the publication of bulletins and of the majority of

farm papers, have all been conducted with the idea of increasing production. The scientific investigation and teaching of the last 40 years has behind it centuries of accumulated experience in agricultural methods. The result is that there is now a vast fund of popular knowledge of the methods of successful production. But while our knowledge of productive agriculture has rapidly increased, the most important fact concerning farming has received scant consideration. That fact is that in one generation the farmer has been changed from a simple producer, supplying most of his own needs, to a business man with complex interests. The world is

now drawn upon to supply his needs. He requires a large outfit of expensive, complex machinery. Expensive buildings are necessary. Much of his clothing is made from cotton grown in the south and manufactured in England. Food and clothing materials produced on his own farm are for the most part exchanged for similar commodities that have been through long and intricate processes in distant cities. In fact he is a business man of wide and varied interests. Any system of agricultural education that loses sight of this salient fact is neglecting the most important part of the farmer's education.

The man who has done more than any other to analyze the business of the modern farmer and to determine the relative value of the different factors of his success is G. F. Warren, Professor of Farm Management in the college of agriculture at Cornell University. The methods he has adopted are simple and business-like. "The best way to find out what methods of farm organization and management are most successful," he says, "is to study the methods now used and the profits secured on large numbers of farms and determine how the more successful ones differ from the less successful, and find to which of the differences the success is due."

Professor Warren has made complete surveys of over a thousand farm businesses, both successful and unsuccessful. On these investigations, supplemented by the study of cost accounting and census returns and by extensive travel and practical farm experience, he has based his great book, "Farm Management," (\$1.90). This is one of the few epoch-making books in agricultural literature. Its publication has been followed by a vast amount of investigation work along the lines first suggested by Warren. Such investigations have been conducted in Missouri, Nebraska, Montana and other states, and in every case the teachings of Warren's book have been strikingly corroborated. A start has been made in Canada, and a farm survey is now in progress in Peel County, Ontario. All this goes to show the importance that is being attached to the study of business principles in farming. But the farmer need not wait to have his farm surveyed for him. The great purpose of the book is to enable him to investigate his own farm business. "Farm Management" is written for the practical farmer. Its object is to teach him how to analyze his own farm organization from a business standpoint and make it a profitable business concern. There are many good books in agricultural subjects, but undoubtedly the first one to read is Warren's "Farm Management."

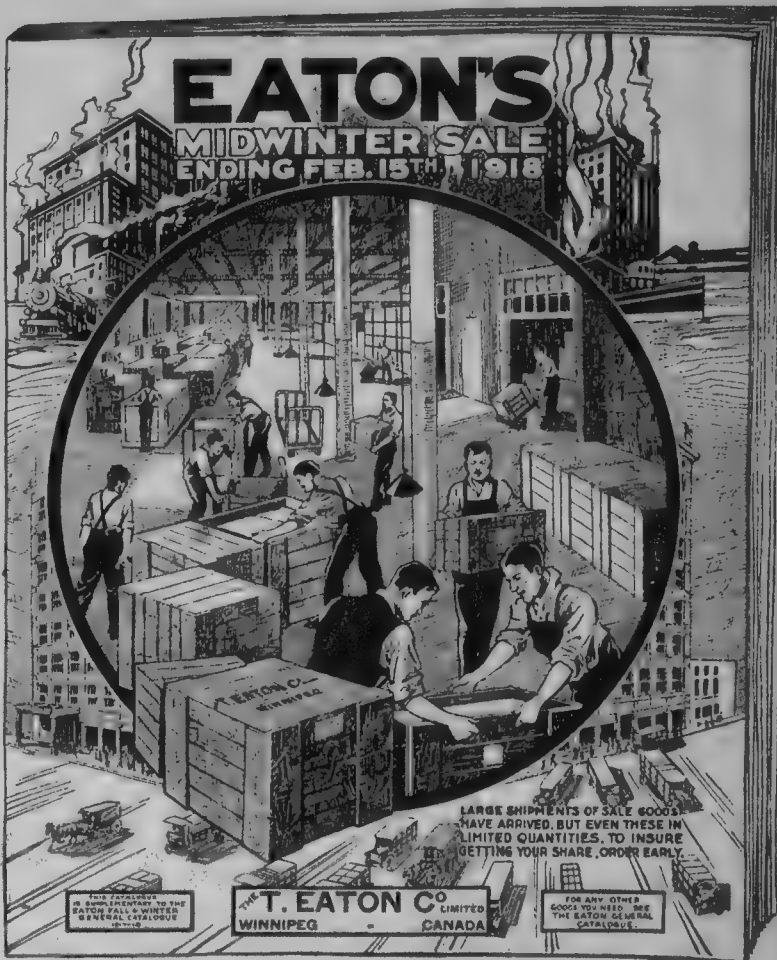
THE LAW OF HUMAN PROGRESS

"Political economy and social science cannot teach any lessons

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide upon receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

that are not embodied in the simple truths that were taught to poor fishermen and Jewish peasants by one who, 1,800 years ago was crucified. The simple truths which, beneath the warpings of selfishness and the distortions of superstition, seem to underlie every religion that has ever striven to formulate the spiritual yearnings of man."

Thus it is Henry George, the great political economist and reformer sums up the teachings of his own great works, which have spread so rapidly throughout the civilized world in the past generation. Henry George, a poor working man, made the world see and understand the chief causes of the inequality of wealth. He laid bare the reasons why the hovel of the pauper existed within a stone's throw of the millionaire's mansion. Some of the finest chapters of his great book, "Pro-

gress and Poverty," have been gathered together in a smaller volume, "The Law of Human Progress," (50c.). This little book of 121 pages is a gem of moral uplift and spiritual inspiration. It is encouraging to all social and political reformers, showing them the pathway of human progress and the certainty of what must come as the truth is wider known and understood.

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Brome, West-
ern Rye Grass and Timothy. We
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FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING: Clydesdale mares and fillies, seven Short-horn bulls, Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42tf

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, SIX months old. Ready for service, \$35.00 each. Also pure bred Barred Rock cockerels at from \$2.00 to \$5.00. J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 50-4

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McOPA PERCHERONS—YOUNG STOCK only. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 49-4

CATTLE

HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243, Phone 214, Rm. 2. 50-7

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, Pontiac Victor, No. 14991, age 5. Price \$135. John Beatch, Cut Knife, Sask. 51-2

T. H. CONNER, IVY LEA STOCK FARM Killarney, Man. Breeder Hereford cattle. Write. 51-3

WANTED—POLLED HEREFORD OR SHORT-horn bulls. MacIntyre Bros., Hayter, Alta. 51-2

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 50tf

BROWNE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of cattle. Stock for sale. 49-4

SWINE

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-Jerseys the money makers from our prize winning herd. Have new blood for breeders. Bred sows for spring farrow. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 49-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napaika, Man. 7tf

POLAND CHINA BOARS—APRIL FARROW, choicest quality thrifty, local grand champion, \$30.00 Satisfaction guaranteed. Sidney Stewart, Kerrobert, Sask. 50-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS AND sows from choice stock. All good individuals. Geo. R. Ball, Route No. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 48-5

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND SOWS WRITE for prices and description. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 48-5

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR AND TWO sows, 14 months old. George Campbell, Killarney, Man. 49-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 18 MONTHS old, for sale cheap. Hans Hova, Excel, Alta. 50-3

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA HOGS—May farrow. Choice stuff. \$35.00 each. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 50-2

WEANLING DUROC-JERSEY PIGS FROM litter of 12, price \$15; two for \$25. M. J. Howes & Sons, Willow Farm, Millet, Alberta. 49-4

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY swine six months old. N. T. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 51-3

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DUROC-JERSEYS—BRED SOWS AND YOUNG stock. Wallace Drew Treherne, Man. 49-4

BUY THEM—DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. J. J. Kerr, Good water, Sask. 49-4

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WEIR—GOOD BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, four years old, consisting of Shropshire, Lincoln, Oxford and Merino grades. Phone, write or see B. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 50tf

TWENTY HIGH GRADE OXFORD EWES and lambs, eight straight crosses. Elston Thomas, Hartney, Man. 51-3

100 GRADE EWES, FROM ONE TO FIVE years, for sale. Also 50 ewe lambs. J. W. Ward, Birch Hills, Sask. 50-4

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

DOGS

HOUNDS FOR SALE—FEMALE, 2½ YEARS, trained Grey Hound, fast, small, 20 dollars. Female, 2 years, Part trained Grey Hound, fast, 23 dollars. Male, 2½ years, trained Grey Hound, fast, 30 dollars. Male, 2½ years, half Grey and Stag, a killer, big dog, 35 dollars. W. C. Davis, Box 16, Springdale, Sask.

COLLIE PUPS—GOLDEN SABLE, FROM REG-istered stock. Males \$15.00; females \$10.00. G. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 50-4

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MAC'S S.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—I HAVE limited number of exhibition colored cockerels with the type, size and vigor you need, \$5.00 each. All breeders, \$3.00 each; 2 for \$5.00. Need room for winter layers. These birds are all sired by first prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs this year. Write, Hugh MacDonald, Box 685, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—WHITE LEGHORN AND RHODE Island Red pure bred single comb cockerels and pullets. For quick sale to make room, \$1.00 each. One Mexican talking parrot in best square cage, \$25.00, or exchange for registered collie dog, must be healer, under five years. Wm. A. Seebach, La Fleche, Sask. 49-4

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES \$4.00. Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$6.00; ganders, \$7.00. Barred Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00. All prices advance 25% December 31. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 48-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS—Cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. Fine size and dark. D. J. McDonald 703 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 49-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE-COMB White Leghorn Cockerels. Fine healthy birds. \$2.00 each. Wm. Murphy, Box 401, Swift Current, Sask. 50-2

I HAVE THE BIRDS YOU WANT—CHOICE pure bred Buff Orpington cockerels at \$5.00 a pair. This ad. will only appear once. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Estevan, Sask., Route One. 49-4

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAVE FOR sale large young Embden geese, Pekin ducks, Golden Laced Wyandottes. All bred from prize winners. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 51-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—PURE bred Rose Comb, \$2.00 each; December only. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 50-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS \$4.00. Choice Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels \$2.00. Wm. Farb, Marchwell, Sask. 50-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS—CHOICE LOT—BOTH combs. \$1.75 each for quick sale. C. W. Ames, Eyebrow, Sask. 50-2

40 PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKEREL \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofteld, Alta. 50-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PRIZE winners, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. J. Horner, Box 22, Macleod, Alberta. 48-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Unrelated matings. Mrs. A. D. Naimith, Wawanesa, Man. 46-6

FOR SALE—LARGE PURE BRED BRONZE and White Holland turkeys, \$5.00 each or \$9.00 per pair. Box 22, Quill Lake, Sask.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Fisher's strain, satisfaction guaranteed, \$2.00 each. Empire Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale, \$2.00 each. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 49-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, FIVE DOL-lars each. Otto Idso, Fillmore, Sask. 49-4

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SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

WANTED—A CAR OF SEED OATS. SEND price and sample to Jas. Wilkinson, Secretary, Wenans Grain Growers' Association, Readlyn P.O., Sask.

WANTED—CARLOAD SEED OATS. SEND prices, samples, particulars, to Leonard McLeod, Trossachs, Sask. 50-2

KITCHENER WHEAT FOR SALE—SEAGER Wheeler's high-class selection. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 50-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD SEED WHEAT, No. 1 Northern (Marquis variety). Send sample and price to J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. 49-4

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST-ern rye. Harris & Fawcett Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD BANNER OATS. government test 85% in six days, 75 cents f.o.b. Saltcoats, Sask. A. C. MacGregor. 48-4

WANTED—CARLOAD OF OATS, FREE FROM wild oats, reasonably free from noxious weeds. George Stringer, Davyroyd, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, SALT, SUGAR, cement and plaster. Lowest wholesale prices. Car lot. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 47tf

CORDWOOD—DRY CUT POPLAR, \$3.50 cord. Tamarac fence posts, 10 cents each; \$14.00 hundred in cars f.o.b. Eldred, Sask. Victor Harvey. 51-3

CORDWOOD AND POLES IN CARLOAD lots. Write for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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Classified advertisements are the voice of the people.

They make known the people's wants.

They are democratic, everybody uses them—and reads them.

Also they cost little, and serve quickly.

In a paper of large circulation they reach the maximum number of people in a minimum time at minimum cost.

The Guide goes into more farm homes in Western Canada than any other farm paper.

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Send in Your Ad. To-day and Watch the Orders Flow.

WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

MANITOBA

FARM MACHINERY

ONE 18 H.P. HORIZONTAL STATIONARY gasoline engine, hopper cooled, make and break ignition, in first class running order, \$215.00 cash. Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works Ltd., Winnipeg. 51-4

WANTED—SECOND HAND WELL-BORING Machine. State condition and price for cash. Steensson, Preeceville, Sask. 50-2

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL a farm, it will pay you to let us know your requirements. We are in a position to offer you the most efficient service of any Western agency. Let us prove it. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 48tf

IMPROVED QUARTER OR HALF SECTION farms in Saskatchewan. Write for list showing prices, location and full particulars. General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 47-6

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 50-2

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. Co-operative Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K. C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

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E. V. ROBERTSON, BARRISTER, NOTARY, 209 Herald Building, Calgary. 44-10

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-toon. Special attention to tax titles.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN CAPABLE OF earning \$1,500 to 2,800 selling strictly high grade seeds direct to farmers. Good opening for reliable farmer or man with knowledge of farming and not afraid of hard work. Give full particulars in first letter. All correspondence confidential. Address Box 9, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 47tf

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR FAMOUS Hop-Malt Extract to make genuine delicious beer at home. Strictly conforming to Temperance Act. Big money for live men. Write for particulars to Department 1, Hop-Malt Company, Hamilton, Ont. 47tf

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED IN EVERY COM-munity for "Digest of Canadian Mercantile Laws." \$5.00 a day easily cleared. No book like it in Canada. Splendid commission. Address, W. H. Anger, 97 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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BECOME AN AUCTIONEER—TERM SOON. Circular free. Sergeant's International Auction School, G. F. Sargeant, President, 401 6th St. Sioux City, Iowa. 48-4

NEEDLES REPAIRS—FOR ALL MAKES OF machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., (Accessories Dept.) 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 47tf

PRIVATE NURSES—EARN \$10 TO \$25 A week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709L Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada.

EXPERIENCED FARMER (CANADIAN) WANTS Fully Equipped Farm on Share. O'Neill, 388 Spence St., Winnipeg. 49-3

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply, Tofteld Coal Co. Ltd., Tofteld, Alta. 43tf

DENTISTS

DR. GORDON D. PETERS, 504 BOYD BUILD-ing, Winnipeg, two blocks west Eaton's. 46tf

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

ORRINGTON'S LIMITED Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, Jewelers and Watchmakers. Hammond Building, 304 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask.

A Man at Need

Continued from Page 8

another to the point of temporary unfitness for work. Foley thrashed both impartially, and then fired them.

The square little driver, Pierre Laderoute, leaped from his perch and began to unhitch.

"Bon jour, M'sieu Fo-ley!" he called cheerily. "Cre nom! est-ce que vous avez casse votre jambe?"

"How in the blue, flaring blazes could I walk if my leg was broken?" snarled Foley. "You're late. And who's these bums you've brought?"

Laderoute shrugged in disclaimer of responsibility. "Dey look for one job," he replied. "I show dem de road, dat's all."

"Want a job, hey?" said Foley, to the nearest man. "What can you do?"

"Me an' him," said the man, indicating the one beside him, "can do anything with an axe. We're sawyers, too."

"Names?"

"He's Morrison. I'm Hackett."

"That's a peach of a name for a chopper!" Foley commented. "Take your turkeys into the bunkhouse and go to work in the morning. Usual wages. Now, then"—he wheeled on the third, a tall, wiry young fellow, with high cheek bones and grim, set mouth—"how about you?"

"My name is Macdonald"—he gave the name the pure Highland twist. "Mach-tone-al" is its nearest phonetic spelling if you give the "ach" the German pronunciation. "I can do anything in the woods or on the river."

"I'll take you," said Foley briefly. He turned to the remaining man, eyeing his raiment with disapproval. "You're next. Talk up."

At his first words Foley scowled. The man was just out from England. He could not obtain employment in the cities. Other lumber camps would have none of him. Foley's was his last resort. He expressed his willingness to do anything, and in his eyes was the expression of a dog that ventures to lick the hand which it knows will strike.

Foley shook his head and swore. Why did they send useless tramps on to him. He wanted men who could make money for him—men, by the this, that, and so forth, who knew a spruce from a pine and an ax from a peavy; real men, who could work all day and fight or drink all night, and show up in the morning none the worse for it.

"But I'm willing to do anything, sir," urged the applicant.

"I can make any man willing, if I have to," said Foley grimly. "The point is what can you do? Not a thing, by your own tell. What do you expect me to pay you for, hey? I'll give you supper and breakfast, and then you hit the trail."

"But where shall I go, sir?" the man asked helplessly.

"Go—" Foley checked himself, which was a thing he seldom did. He was rough and tough, but he had a soft side for a dumb animal or a man in hard luck. "Go to the cookee, and help him rustle grub," he said. "I'll keep you on for a day or two. Get a hump on you, now."

From the falling darkness came the noise of the crew coming home. Tired as they were from a day's work, mere physical weariness had not affected their spirits. They looked forward to a huge supper and an evening in the warmth of the bunkhouse, with song, story and tobacco to pass the time. There might even be liquor, and if the Fates were very good, a fight.

Besides it was not good form at Foley's to admit that one was tired. Every man was proud of his endurance and as absurdly touchy on the subject of any knight-errant of old on the question of his fantastic honor.

Men, whose muscles ached sorely, skylarked and indulged in rough horseplay expressly to show they were unwearied. Only the proven iron men, whose splendid physique was proof against ordinary exertion, plodded soberly, conscious that they needed no justification. Among these were Jimmy McPike and Bill Leamy.

The frost-rimed crew invaded the bunkhouse with much stamping of snow from feet and profane thawing of

icles from beards and mustaches. They stripped off outer stockings and garments, perspiration soaked and frozen, and hung them to dry in gaudy festoons. They paid little or no attention to the new arrivals; these would naturally drop into their places later.

(To be continued)

Iron and Steel on a War Basis

Continued from Page 9

of the Teutonic powers. That question was answered in the eighteen months which preceded the coming of the United States into the war in April, 1917, when Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia were drawing so largely on the United States for steel billets, munitions, ordnance, barbed wire, railway material and machine tools.

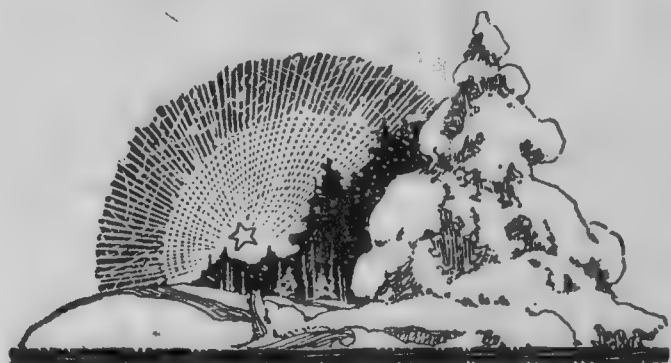
The productive capacity of the American industry meant much for the Allies and civilization from the early months of 1916 to April, 1917. It means even more to-day now that the United States is in the war, and it is being realized all over the country that it

has quite as much at stake as Great Britain, Canada or France. It means that the United States is assured of all the munitions and war equipment it can use, or put at the service of the Allies. It means, moreover, that structural steel and plates will be forthcoming for the 847 vessels now in building for the United States Navy, and for the 1,359 vessels, which at the end of the year were in process of construction for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Of these merchant vessels 931 are of steel; and all the vessels, including 50 that were launched before the end of December, and are not included in the total of 1,359, are over 2,500 tons dead-weight capacity.

Since the war began congress at Washington has appropriated \$2,340,400,000 for shipbuilding—\$1,265,400,000 for the Navy, and \$1,085,000,000 for vessels for the Fleet Corporation. With the exception of an appropriation for sixty U-boat chasers, made at the special session of congress in 1917, all the money for the additions to the United States Navy was voted by con-

gress in 1915 and 1916. The vote for the Emergency Fleet—one of the methods of the United States for overcoming the U-boat menace—was not made until after the United States had declared war on Germany.

Never before in the history of shipbuilding was there so much government money ear-marked for new tonnage—merchant as well as war tonnage—as there is to-day in the treasury at Washington. But it would have been useless to vote all this money at this time if the American iron and steel industry had lacked capacity for the production of shipbuilding as well as war material for field use, on a scale commensurate with the money voted by congress. The industry has the capacity; and this capacity is controlled, as the Cincinnati meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute made plain to the world, by men who are as determined that Germany and Kultur shall go under in this struggle as are the men in control of iron and steel production in Great Britain, in Canada and in France; in Italy and in Japan.



THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

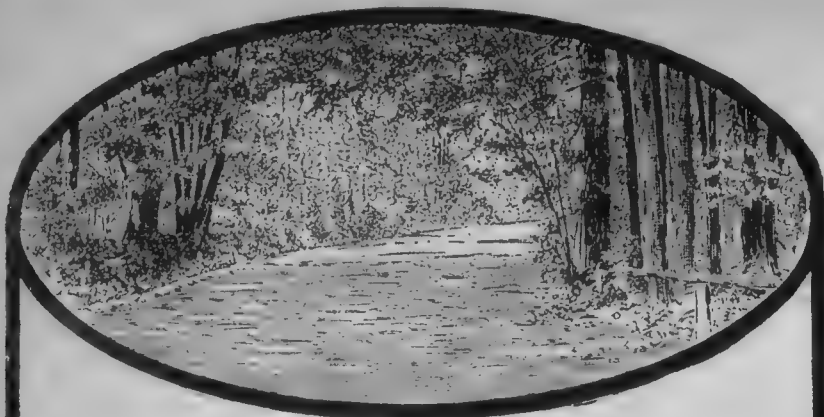
WE have come to Christmas after a year of trial, of sacrifice and of delayed realization of our hopes. More than ever before is it a time for a setting behind us of past difficulties and a turning towards the future with renewed confidence and hope for the dawning of brighter days.

This is the thought that must dominate this Holiday Season. Having it constantly in mind, each of us will best do his share towards making for all a Happy Christmas and a Brighter New Year.

That happiness may be your lot with the dawn of an early and victorious peace is our heartfelt and confident wish.

J. F. Watson
Managing Director.

Toronto, December, 1917.



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A Sensible Vacation Ground for Farmers

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THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

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Write for interesting booklet to

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FN9



Pastoral Scene in the Pacific Northwest in Winter

Educating the Non-English

Continued from Page 7

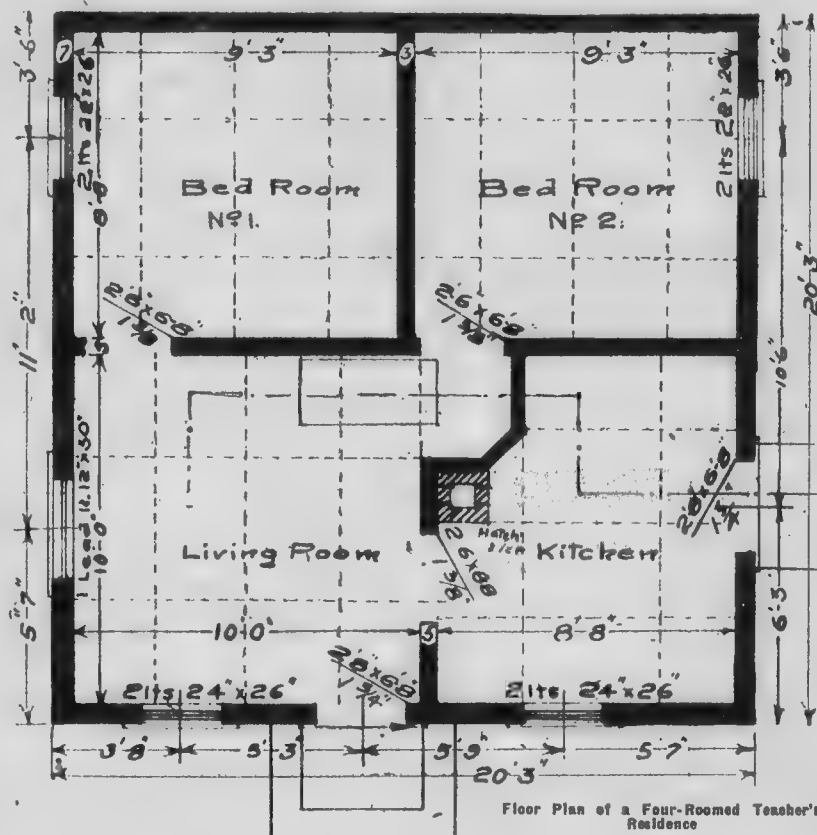
popular tunes in a quite harmonious fashion. It was interesting to note the lower intonation of their voices compared to the average child of Anglo-Saxon.

In this school hot mid-day lunches are served. Thus the children receive helpful ideas on food and its care. They have inculcated in them the habits of cleanliness and are taught sanitation and simple cookery. The lunch also serves a golden opportunity of teaching grace and table etiquette. Very efficient work is done in teaching these children sewing and manual training. In many cases the girls are able to take the sewing home during the week, thus making good use of spare time, and are able to give their mothers much valuable information. Very efficient school garden work is carried on in this school. All the girls here are also given practical demonstrations in canning vegetables, canning and preserving fruit and making jellies, etc.

The result of such work may be judged by prizes won by the Gonor school. Last spring this school stood first with an exhibit of hand work at the annual teachers' convention, in a competition among the graded schools of three rooms and under, thereby winning a diploma. At the Selkirk fair this fall without making entries in livestock or manual training and only two

was divided into grades as follows: 45 children in grade one; 12 in grade two, 14 in grade three, eight in grade four, one in grade five, and two in grade six. The average of children in the first grade was eight; that of those in grade four is 13, which facts show that the children are much behind Canadian children of the same age. This backwardness is not due to any lack of brightness in the children, but is the outcome of a lack of educational advantages that most Canadian children enjoy. Given equal advantages in education and environment, I am sure the average Canadian child will be found no keener, no brighter nor more ambitious, no more honorable than the average Polish child.

As a rule, I find the children very eager to attend school regularly, though, of course, cases of truancy are not unknown. So far the custom has been for both boys and girls to leave school almost as soon as they are past compulsory school age. They do so, I think, nominally because they are needed at home to work, but in reality because the school in the past has offered little teaching that had to do with their home life. It is our aim now to make the school of more practical value to them by organizing a boys' and girls' club, giving instruction to the girls and boys, and in my dreams for the future I have seen domestic science and manual training being taught and a school garden or rather a school farm used to



Floor Plan of a Four-Roomed Teacher's Residence

entries in poultry the pupils won 30 prizes and later at a school fair of their own the judges from the Agricultural College and other points reported that their work compared favorably with any provincial country school exhibit visited.

Last year there were 150 pupils enrolled between the ages of 5 and 23, inclusive. The more advanced pupils took two grades of work in one year and are now preparing to write on their entrance examination next June. They are clever and ambitious and a scrutiny of these happy-faced children is enough to convince anyone that there is a promising future waiting to be moulded by a conscientious teacher. What the non-English children need is to be well taught.

Polish Children are Clever

All the other schools I visited, but one, were one-roomed rural schools. Their work had all the appearance of a high degree of efficiency and the children certainly were not only clean and neat, but highly attentive and courteous. At Melrose school, Miss Annie Blackhall said, "At the close of last term I had on my roll 82 names and an average attendance for the whole term of 45 children. The school

demonstrate practical farming."

The great majority of families in that district are Austrian Poles, Russian Poles, German Poles, and some German Jews. There are three English families.

This teacher also noticed, and it may seem unusual, but these children on the play grounds apparently do not know any games similar to those played by Canadians. A number of games to which she introduced them were taken part in with great vim and delight.

English Learned Quickly

Miss O. Cumming, the teacher at Brokenhead, gave me this interesting information. She said, "Brokenhead is unique in once having been an English settlement and now being entirely non-English, with the exception of two English-speaking families—father and son. The people are principally Galician and a few families are Polish, Bohemians and Germans. Our enrollment is now 75. I found that the general school work in this district had been neglected. One teacher had over a hundred in school for a few days and many more on the roll. At that time there was only one room and one teacher. I have in my room boys and girls from 10 to 13 years of age doing grade one

work. This is not because they are in any way deficient, but they have not had the facilities. In the senior room the same general conditions prevail. Generally, the pupils are as keen and bright as our own Canadian pupils and they can, if properly taught, generally not only learn the language but cover the work in the same time. I have in mind my first grade that did not know a single written word of English before school opened on September 15, 1917, and knew only a few words of English to say. Now, on November 5, they can read a great many written sentences and can understand a great deal of English. They are usually good writers and are very fond of manual work." It might be added here that Mr. Stratton is putting in many improvements as fast as he possibly can and the local member of the legislature, Donald Ross, pays for half the manual training equipment put in every one of the schools in his division. Speaking of truancy, Miss Cumming said, "They are quite as amenable to discipline as Canadian children, and I do not believe truancy is common here. I have heard of cases of pupils stealing away from home to come to school. I have not heard of a single case of truancy. I find that they are very anxious to please and accept punishment as due them if they have broken a rule. If the teacher can only devise ways of reaching the parents through the pupils, and in doing so, try to give to them the things they need most and to show them the good things which they can have as well as we, it is necessary that they should have a high standard and abide by it for these people are not slow at observing flaws but are equally susceptible to good influences. We teachers are at present teaching our girls to sew and are having them make garments which they can wear."

Difficulties of the Official Trustee

The official trustee, of course, runs up against many difficulties in connection with the establishing of these schools, but generally speaking, the attitude of the people is very good and they welcome a thing which will give their children an opportunity to be properly educated and to enjoy the advantages enjoyed by other Canadian children. Here is a typical instance of something accomplished by the official trustee. Such cases are frequent. Mr. Stratton, in last year's report, says: "On October 26, 1915, I went to Elma on the Transcontinental. Here was a one-roomed school in operation but in a badly crowded state. In the country to the south were five schools, none of which were in operation. I visited Whitemouth River, Birch River, and Zamek schools, where no municipal organization existed. These schools were erected in 1913. Two had been operated for a few months only. The first named had employed four secretaries but no teacher; in fact, a fine building had stood there two years without seats, stove, or blackboard. On meeting the trustees I was told that the people could not pay taxes. I advised placing the group under an official trustee. This was done, and all the schools were opened in January. By March 1, 140 children were enrolled and attending regularly. Fifty-nine names had been enrolled for evening classes. Up to June 30, about \$1,700 of taxes had been collected without legal process or actual threat of any. The other two schools south of Elma have been opened since the New Year and I expect to have a new room added to the school at Elma early this fall."

Do these people want their children to become good citizens of a "larger" Canada? Unquestionably. I know a prominent man who visited the home of every foreign-born settler in the constituency of Kildonan and St. Andrews in the year 1914, when this educational question was a liver issue than it is today. There was not a single home in which the people did not want, nay, they were anxious to have, their children learn the English language. As they said, "We want them to become teachers, doctors, lawyers, and like other good Canadians, instead of having to remain ditch diggers and wood cutters."

This is the greatest work in Canada. Talking of this problem in her last book, Agnes Laut said, "Canada needs

these brawny people of alien lands just as much as they need Canada. She needs their hardy qualities. They are the crude material out of which we must manufacture her manhood. It is on the school rather than on the church that Canada must depend for the nationalizing of these alien races. None of these races have brought schools with them though they have brought a church. The work of preserving the national ideal of the future is on the school." The same writer says, "Will Canada remain Canada when these new races come up to power? In twenty years the foreign vote will outnumber the native one." The answer

to that question lies in the way these people are educated in the public schools of Canada and in the way they are treated by Canadian politicians.

Such is the change being wrought in one section of Manitoba by skilful, earnest methods of educational supervision. The county where these facts were gathered is one of the most fertile and most prosperous of the province. To one who has not been there it would prove a revelation. The Manitoba Department of Education under Dr. Thornton and his deputies is fulfilling its obligation to these people in a manner never attempted before in this province. What is more it is fulfilling

a duty to Canada as a nation which cannot be measured now, but the results of which lie in the building of this cosmopolitan body of strangers who have come to us, into good Canadians.

I am reminded of a striking picture hanging in a school I visited. It depicts a father and two sons from a foreign country landed in Canada. One asks, "Where is my country?" and the father, pointing across the sea, says, "The Empire is my country, Canada is my home." May all Canadians have a true realization of their duty in making that country and home what they ought to be to these people.

Only a Few More Days

To Get This
New Edison
at the
Old Prices

NEXT MONTH WILL BE TOO LATE.—On instructions from the Edison factory all prices are to be advanced on January 1st. Labor and war conditions make it impossible to continue turning out this high-grade instrument at present prices.

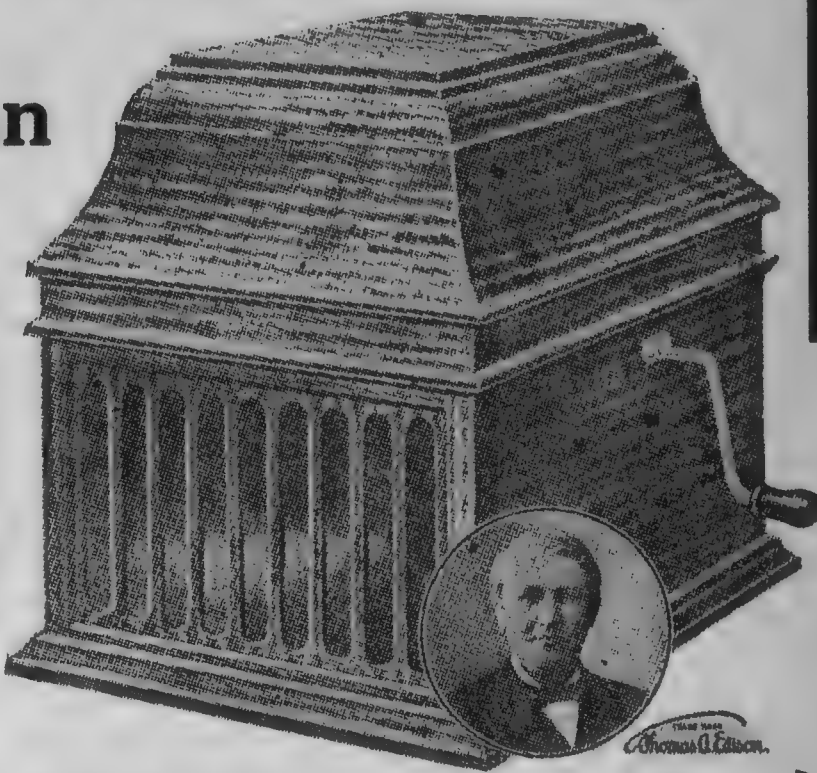
Until December 31st we will fill orders on the same strictly business proposition.

A brand new machine to every purchaser, not one that has been repeatedly sent throughout the country on a "trial offer" system. A small cash payment. Ten Amberol Records without extra Cash Payment and —

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Gentlemen:—You might send me your New Edison Amberola Catalogue and detailed particulars regarding terms of payment, etc., as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

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We want, and will pay highest
prices for all kinds of RAW

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Ship your skins to us at once.
We pay Express Charges, or Postage.
Price list and shipping tags sent on request.

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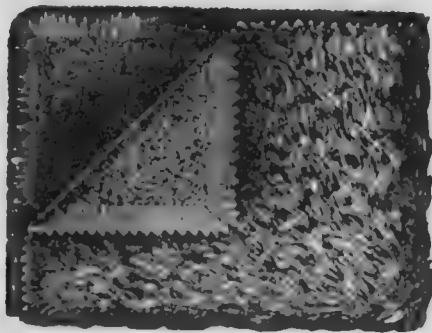
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WE can save your money.

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505 Pacific Ave., Brandon

Field Crops

CORN LAND BEATS FALLOW

The highest yield of wheat per acre in this section was obtained from a 20-acre field on our farm. The rainfall from April 1 to August 31 was less than three inches. We had killing frosts in June and burning hot winds in July. The soil in this field is a sandy loam, one part is a gravelly loam and the soil is not fertile. The total area of the field is 40 acres. Five acres of low land was sown to oats, the remaining 15 acres is in tame and wild hay.

This field was bare fallowed early in June, 1910, and harrowed at intervals through the season. In 1911 the yield was 7 bushels per acre of No. 3 Northern wheat; it was evident that the land was wheat sick. In 1912 it was spring plowed and sown to oats; in 1913 it was summerfallowed and stock pastured on the fallow. In 1914 it was again sown to oats; in 1915 it was spring plowed, part was sown to green feed and part to flax; the flax was frozen, however, and was not worth threshing.

In the spring of 1916 the field was disc harrowed. A few acres was sown to oats, but the rest was planted with field corn in check rows with the corn planter on May 19 and 20. The seed was sown at the rate of four quarts per acre and the corn was above the ground on June 2. The field was given one cultivation in June and three during July; the first cultivation was deep and the succeeding ones shallow. The weeder was used once.

The corn ripened, excepting some low spots. Part was husked and the stalks cut for winter feed. Part of the stalks were left standing in the field and were eaten during the winter by the stock.

As early as the land could be worked last spring the field was plowed and drilled at once with one bushel of Marquis wheat per acre. As soon as drilling was finished the field was packed. Our practise on land with which there is any possibility of drifting is to leave the field unharrowed and use the packer right after the drill.

This field yielded 17 bushels per acre elevator measure of No. 1 Northern. Part yielded 22 bushels per acre. There was very little dockage as the wheat was free of weed seeds and wild oats. The largest yield of wheat on summerfallowed land on adjoining farms was 12 bushels per acre, many fallows yielding only 8 and 10 bushels, and many fields yielding 4 to 10 bushels per acre of 3 and 4 Northern with a high percentage of pig weed seed and wild oats.

In former years we have obtained good yields by drilling in the wheat on corn stubble. This spring the corn land was plowed and the yield was quite satisfactory. However, just as good a yield could have been secured from the corn stubble and the cost of growing the wheat would have been less. We had only half a crop this year. Had the season been favorable that field would have yielded at least 35 bushels per acre.

Why should corn land give a higher yield of wheat than fallowed land? Because more moisture was stored in the soil. Corn land is given cultivation to conserve moisture from early in May until late in July. Then until the middle of September the corn shades the land from the sun's rays and breaks the sweep of the wind. The agencies—the sun and the wind—which cause evaporation, are checked. Again the roots of the corn penetrate deeply into the soil. They open up the sub soil and deepen the water holding strata. Throughout the winter the corn stubble holds the snow which blows off the bare fallow. Now we had a paying crop of corn in 1916 and a profitable crop of wheat in 1917. Corn as a preparation for wheat pays. We had 50 acres of well summerfallowed land which yielded 10 bushels per acre, land which is more fertile than the field mentioned. Our oat crop yielded the best per acre in this immediate section. The farmers wouldn't admit it, but much of the land in this section is wheat sick and depleted of humus. If present methods

are continued, in a few years these farms can no longer be worked at a profit. With proper methods we can grow wheat here for generations. Corn growing may be a fad but it paid us dividends of \$14.70 per acre in our 1917 wheat crop compared with summerfallow.

"HAYSEED."

Albert Municipality, Man.

THE ALLIES' WHEAT SUPPLY

Until new ships, which are now under construction, become available as cargo carriers, the Allies must depend upon the North American continent for wheat and flour. Europe must import not less than 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in flour, before the next harvest. United States today has not one bushel more than would be required for normal consumption in that country, and Canada has only a surplus of 110,000,000 bushels.

There is wheat in Argentina, in Australia, in New Zealand, but without more shipping it cannot be moved. North America must supply almost the entire wheat needs of the Allies at least for the next three or four months. The Allied nations in Europe had completely exhausted all accessible reserves when the 1917 crop became available. Unfortunately the new harvest of France was less than half the production of a normal year before the war. The Italian crop was also much below the average. Both these countries have required larger amounts of foodstuffs from this continent than was anticipated and their needs will continue.

The geographical position of Canada and the United States in relation to the Allies makes it imperative that this continent should provide the food which must be forthcoming during the next few months. Until the shipping shortage is relieved, several months hence, the Allies must depend upon Canada and the United States to make up their deficiency of essential food supplies, including wheat.

Canada and the United States can only spare the needed supplies by reducing their own consumption by at least 20 per cent. If Canada and the United States should fail to make up the Allies' deficiency of food, the soldiers would have to go short and the whole Allied cause might be endangered.

EFFECT OF PREVIOUS CROP ON YIELDS

An important feature of the work at the Rosthern experimental station is an attempt to determine the effects of certain crops on succeeding crops with a view to arriving at such a rotation as will be most profitable and at the same time maintain the fertility of the land. This involves, of course, the working out of a system of agriculture rather than merely the working out of the best possible conditions for the production of one or two crops. It involves a system whereby a large portion of the products will be utilized in such a way that they be returned to the soil for the up-keep of fertility. The whole problem has not been worked out, and will not be carried to a satisfactory conclusion for a number of years, but some interesting results have been reached relating to the effects that certain crops have on succeeding grain crops and particularly on oats and wheat.

There is little danger in northern Saskatchewan, of the wheat crop being so rank as to lodge and consequently the very best possible condition of the soil with respect to fertility and moisture is most satisfactory for wheat. The same condition for oats and barley in a favorable season will cause them to lodge. The highest yields of wheat and the cleanest wheat covering a period of four years have been on ground that bore a hoed crop following summerfallow. Manure was applied on the summerfallow and a hoed crop of roots or potatoes grown the following year. Such work properly carried out cleans the soil absolutely free from wild oats and grasses, gives high returns in roots or potatoes and produces the following season a crop of wheat

higher in yield, superior in quality and earlier in ripening than one grown on summerfallow.

Results of Experiments

However, growing hoed crops on a large scale is quite impracticable, and generally speaking, summerfallow affords those conditions most satisfactory for a maximum wheat crop. Manure applied on the summerfallow increases

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SENECA ROOT

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have leather goods been so high. You can save from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on present prices by sending us your cattle and horse hides to be tanned into Harness and Lace Leathers. We manufacture the best robes in Western Canada out of your cattle or horse hides. A trial will convince. We pay highest prices for Beef Hides F.O.B. your station. **THE CAMROSE TANNERY CO., Camrose, Alta.**

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BRANDON MANITOBA
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SHIP YOUR
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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
WINTER COATS FREE TO EXAMINE - SHIP TO US.

HARNESS LEATHER

We have, at the present time, several hundred sides of No. 1 Harness Leather, sides weigh from 18 to 24 pounds, price 78c a pound. Backs weigh about 12 pounds, price 80c a pound.

Order a side of this now, and be ready to do your harness repairs.

Wheat City Tannery
BRANDON, MAN.

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere
Includes boring rig, rock drills, and combined machines. One man with one horse often bores 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Pays 80c to \$1 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Easy Terms and Illustrated Catalog.
Lisle Mfg. Co., Clarinda, Iowa
Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept 189

the wheat yield of the following season by from 4 to 10 bushels per acre. Whether a crop of wheat should follow wheat depends upon the relative prevailing prices for wheat and oats.

The average yields of wheat grown under the three foregoing conditions at Rosthern, covering a period of four years, are as follows:

Wheat following hoed crop after fallow 40 bus.
Wheat after fallow 30 bus.
Wheat following wheat after fallow 18 bus.

The average yield for four years of oats on land which has been in wheat years of wheat following summerfallow fallow was 60 bushels. The yield of wheat under the same conditions was 18 bushels. With the ordinary difference in price, therefore, between oats and wheat it is desirable to grow a second crop of wheat after summerfallow rather than one crop of wheat followed by a crop of oats. After two years of wheat following summerfallow the average yield of oats, covering a period of four years, was 41 bushels.

Grain After Hay Unsatisfactory.

Several attempts have been made to grow a crop of grain following a crop of hay but never with success. The best results in attempting to bring meadow land into shape for growing other crops have been obtained by plowing shallow after the hay crop is removed in July and leaving the following season except for such cultivations as may be necessary to keep down weed growth. Treat as an ordinary summerfallow the year following the hay crop and seed to wheat the second year. The yield of wheat after fallow following hay as treated in the above manner is four bushels higher as against wheat after fallow following grain.

Conclusions.

The best possible preparation for a wheat crop is land that has borne a hoed crop following a well manured summerfallow.

A second crop of wheat following summerfallow at prevailing prices is more profitable than a crop of oats.

A third crop of grain may be grown after fallow but this must be oats or barley.

A summerfallow must come between a hay crop and a grain crop.

—Expt. Farm Note.

TAKE CARE OF THE STRAW

We live in altogether abnormal times. The world is alarmingly short of food. Nothing that can possibly be used as animal food, and so turned into meat, should be wasted. By all means possible, the agricultural resources of Canada should be utilized. Great Britain, in her struggle for world freedom is very largely dependent upon Canada's ability to supply her with food.

The depletion of the breeding and stocker classes of animals is bound to occur to some extent because of the keen demand for meat for immediate consumption. But this is not the only cause for the liquidation of herds. In south-western Manitoba many farmers are reducing their herds considerably because last summer's drouth has left them seriously short of feed. In other parts of the country there is a much greater supply of feed.

An appeal is made to every farmer everywhere to take care of every pound of feed. Good baled straw, laid down in Winnipeg, is today worth \$7.00 per ton. This means that it could be brought from a point 150 miles away and still be worth from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton at the shipping station. These figures are not quoted to induce shipment to Winnipeg, but only to cause every farmer to know that this year "feed is feed," no matter to what class it belongs. It is possible that before many weeks a movement of clean fodder from the north to the south of Manitoba may be in progress.

Before much snow has fallen every farmer can do a great deal to gather up his feed supply. Straw piles as left by the thrasher are spread out at the bottom and invite waste through the edges being drifted over. This is the time of year to clean up these edges and leave the stacks with more perpendicular sides, hauling the gathered-up feed to the barns. A day at feed conservation now will be worth a week when the snow is three feet deep.

BIG MONEY

in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

RAW FURS

FREE Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information. Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices. Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.

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FURS TRAPPERS, TRADERS and FARMERS FURS

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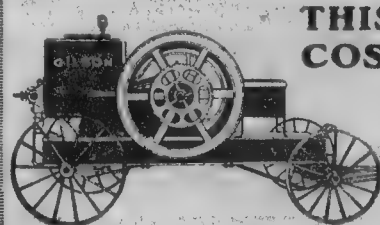
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WANTED AT ONCE in large or small quantities. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communicating with me. **HIGHEST CASH PRICES GUARANTEED.**

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THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

YOU need an engine—get a Gilson and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue and prices, stating what size you are interested in.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., Dept. A.

WINNIPEG, Man.

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Style 041^B Trench Boots

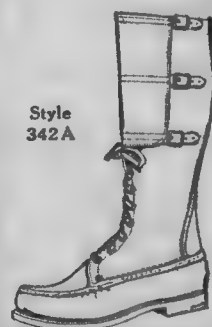
Sent Carriage Paid to any Address **\$14.00**
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THESE are the kind of boots the Boys at the Front need and appreciate—made of the same Chrome-Oil-Tanned Leather of which our Shoebacks are made.

Palmer-McLellan Trench Boots have earned the same praise from officers and men on active service that our shoebacks have been receiving for years now from hunters, trappers, lumbermen and others who live most of their lives outdoors in all weathers.



041B



Style 342A

Boot 041B is the most widely used type—it is built knee-high—with heavy sole nailed on and hob nailed—it will stand the hardest usage—keep the feet dry and give unusual comfort and ease to the wearer. You could not send your son, husband or a friend at the Front a gift which would give more genuine pleasure. Postpaid to any address for \$14.00.

Style 342A, has a little finer finish—has the semi-legging top—hand-welted, and heavy machine stitched sole—also military heel plates. Carriage paid to any address for \$17.00.

Trench Boot sizes correspond to ordinary boot sizes, but it is customary to order one size larger than ordinary boot size to allow room for extra socks.

Just mail us the price of the boots you wish sent and give the size and we will ship the Trench Boots at once, carriage paid, to any address in France, England or Canada. Write if you desire more information.

Palmer-McLellan Shoeback Company, Limited
DEPT. W FREDERICTON, N.B.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The examination of men for the American army has disclosed the fact that the men of the country are not so physically sound as are the men of the cities. This disclosure puts a pin hole in many of our pet theories. We always thought that the men who were out in the great out-of-doors and close to nature were, of course, much stronger than the city office man.

There are many reasons for this reversion of theory. Perhaps the greatest is the influence of the Y.M.C.A.'s physical training classes. In most cities the Y.M.C.A. gets the boy when he is very small. He learns to swim and fence and box, those arts dear to boyish hearts. The last generation in the city has practically grown up with the Y.M.C.A. The new graduated standard efficiency tests put on by the Y.M.C.A. are splendid. They take the boy as he is. He goes through a scientific and rigid physical and mental examination. He is told his defects and he is set to work to correct those defects. All correction takes place under a trained expert supervisor. There is little chance for mistakes or for overdoing the thing.

In the United States there is a great movement on foot to bring the Y.M.C.A. with all it stands for in the lives of men to the country. In many rural communities over there can be seen the Y.M.C.A. and its activities. It is a good thing. The people of the United States are more than ever today alive to the need of such training in the rural districts.

When the final results are made known of the medical examination of our own men there may be just as startling disclosures. Even in the rural districts we see stooped children. We see those who have little taste for real, wholesome out-of-door sports, and it has its effect on the children. Whether it is the Y.M.C.A. or some other agency which brings it there is a great need of careful, scientific physical training. This is something which should engage the attention of every mother and teacher. It is almost impossible to house a sound mind in an unsound body.

MY WIFE'S WAY

She keeps the clocks all fast a bit,
Can always tell you just how much.
I cannot see the sense of it,
But I'm requested not to touch.
She says she finds a stimulus
That helps her daily regime
In having them thus previous,
Though they do bother now and then.
To all objections I can show
She says she likes to have them so.

She says: "You'll find the asperin
In that small box marked Quinine.
See?
The quinine! Why, the quinine's in
That other box. Where would it be?
This bottle labeled Peroxide
Is castor oil, so don't forget."
To all my warning horrified
That she'll assassinate us yet
She says she knows just how they go
And that she likes to have them so.
—Walter G. Doty.

WOMEN STOCK JUDGES

In the students' judging contest at the International Livestock Fair, recently held in Chicago, women for the first time had a place on the teams. The International Livestock Fair held each year in Chicago is the largest of its kind on the continent. The judging is done on a highly scientific basis. That women can enter the judging contest and hold their own with the men students tends to prove still more conclusively that there is little in any line of work which women cannot do successfully.

A newspaper comment says: "Women scored a notable victory on two of the teams, Miss Edith M. Curtiss,

daughter of Dean C. F. Curtiss, of Iowa State College, made the highest score on the team from that college, and tied for fifth place in the entire contest in a field of sixty contestants.

"Miss Vesta Steer, the other woman student taking part, won high place on the North Dakota team. Miss Steer is a farmer's daughter, just out of her teens, and very much interested in stock farming. She is the only child and is preparing herself to take charge of her father's farm in time. Both girls were 'high men' in their respective teams."

CHRISTMAS HAPPINESS

Christmas is so essentially the children's season that no trouble should be spared to make it long-to-be-remembered. Its fascinating myths and customs mean so much to them. Here is a suggestion for a Christmas party that may be made delightful. All that is required is time and willingness.

A puzzle picture will amuse the children. Have Christmas postals cut up into odd pieces, passing the bits for one postal to each child. A prize should be given to the first child to piece his card together successfully.

Another jolly Christmas diversion is called "King and Queen." This game requires an equal number of boys and girls. The king and queen choose their

A REST FOR THE FIDDLE

"The nights are getting awfully long now. Let's start off the dances with a dandy in the new barn. Eh, Dad?" Phil knew how his father loved a "square."

"Perhaps," Dad was cautious. He glanced at mother.

"I wish we had something besides dancing here," said mother. "We want good times, but this staying up till milking time—" She shook her head doubtfully.

Then the "school ma'am" threw a bomb.

"Why not start something else?" "What? prayer meetin's?" grunted Phil. "How about a literary society?"

"Sounds too much like brains. I would die of brain fever the first night. What could we do?"

"I have seen very comical mock trials and debates; you can have them as simple as you like. I would love to see Steve, in his mother's navy kimona, for judge. How he would pronounce Mr. Smith 'guilty,' because he did not move his summerfallow every time the west wind blew."

"Who'd debate?" asked Steve.

"Why, your father might uphold the affirmative. Resolved that the Ford is the farmers' car."

The boys gave a loud, "haw, haw!" and Dad grinned.

"You bet you," said Phil. "Let



V.A.D.'s CLEANING A CANADIAN RED CROSS AMBULANCE IN PARIS

followers and to each follower is given a number. Then they all form a circle. Both king and queen call a number and the two whose numbers were called run around outside of the circle, the queen's trying to catch the king's follower.

If the girl catches the boy before he completes the circle, he becomes a prisoner of the queen. If she does not, she goes to the king. The side which has the most at the end of a certain time wins.

"The Blind Postman" is also a mirth provoker. One of the company offers his services, or is elected, postmaster general. He then appoints a postman, who is blindfolded, after which the others are seated in a circle in order to leave an open place in the middle of the room. Each player is given the name of some city, as Pittsburgh, New York, Paris, London, Florence, etc.

The postman takes his place in the middle of the room, while the postmaster general stands at one end, and announces the destination of the letters. When he calls out "Paris to New York," the players bearing those names rise and try to exchange seats, while the blindfolded postman endeavors to capture one of the cities before the exchange can be made. Should he be successful, he gets the seat, and the name of the one caught, the captive becomes the postman and the game goes on as before.—Mother's Magazine.

old Tomkins lead the negative."

"Give every one a chance sometimes to make a 15-minute rhyme or paragraph about anything—salt pork, if you like. We could make use of a good many evenings learning a play."

"I'm no actor," said Phil.

"I never laughed more in my life than over one I was in once—'The Old Maids' Convention.'"

"Sounds funny. Could you get a good one? Who'd run it? Would you?" enquired Steve.

"I could, if everyone helped."

"When the most popular girl starts anything everyone will help. That old maid one would not let us in, would it?" Phil put in.

"You would make fine old maids if well 'dolloed up,'" replied the teacher.

"Say, ma," Phil had acquired a stage whisper, "would you lend me your switch?"

URIEL B. ROGERS.

Penticton, B.C.

OUTLINE OF POLICY

"What are you going to do with the vote now that you have it?" has been the burning question put by anxious politicians and doubting Thomases alike of New York's newly enfranchised women. The suffragists gave a decisive answer by outlining a future

policy which admits of no exploiting of the new voters by zealous politicians and no lowering of standards and ideals maintained throughout the years of struggle. The planks in the new suffrage platform are:

1. As an organization to remain non-partisan.
2. To campaign against candidates who oppose the federal amendment.
3. Not to put loyalty to the federal amendment before loyalty to country.
4. To carry on a campaign of education to fit women for citizenship.
5. To investigate records of candidates for political office.
6. To watch legislation with special reference to women and children and the health of the state.
7. To study the special interests and needs of women in industry.
8. To campaign against candidates who have opposed humanitarian legislation.
9. To study problems of rural women.
10. To form a war service committee to co-operate with existing agencies.
11. To renew the offer of service to the government to perform any duty which the government may designate.

SOCIAL LIFE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

When we touch on this subject, we are suggesting one on which a great deal has been thought, written and spoken. Perhaps at no other time as at the present has so little been said about it. We are too much engrossed with our Red Cross work, the Belgian and Serbian Relief Funds, etc., to give a thought to our sisters in the widely separated rural communities.

In these very war relief works at present is the salvation of the social life in the country. For it is a woeful fact that there are very few women in these western provinces who have not a son, brother, cousin or friend "Somewhere in France." I believe every woman in Canada to-day, wherever you may find her, often longs to do her "bit" for the Empire, too. If these vague longings to help can only be translated into action, how our soldier boys would benefit from the result. Every one is willing to help, if only there was some one to show them how to definitely take hold.

There must be united work and sympathies, if much will be accomplished. This is the most difficult part in rural life. If we all had cars to cover the distance, or telephones in our homes, the isolation would be eliminated. I have always noticed in every rural community, there are two or three people more influential perhaps than the rest. These are the ones to stir up and get interested first. This "Win the War" talk so vitally concerns each and all of us that I believe every last woman in the neighborhood would gladly do something to help.

With a society formed, each one of us should and must persevere in doing our "bit" both in keeping the society together and in the work it will outline. I think war news should predominate the spirit of these meetings. So many of us are overwhelmed with the tasks of our homes, children, gardens and chickens, that we neglect keeping posted on the just as important work that our men folk are doing across the big pond. Why not appoint one and a different member for each meeting to have collected and read the important happenings from one meeting of the society to another.

By means of these societies in every community, I think it would give rise to a greater national spirit and a closer union between the different elements to be found in every district. Be it remembered that we, the women of Canada are "the army at home." Let us endeavor to make our great home army do as brilliant a work as the army abroad is doing.

M. M. M.

War Breads

A good many inquiries have come in lately in regard to the use of rye flour, rye meal and other substitutes for white flour. This surely is a hopeful sign. So many of us have gone on using white flour for everything with the idea in mind that the other fellow could do the saving on wheat. I wish there were some way of making people realize just how important it is that we have the wheat to send abroad. We go on at our old peaceful gait and because we do not care particularly for brown bread, or because it is a little more trouble to make we go on using white flour. We have reached the stage in this world struggle when every ounce of food counts, to be sure it does not with us, we only wish it did; but the people of France and England are depending on us and the next harvest is a long way off. There are practically no physically fit men left in France and despite the best efforts of the women the supply of food stuffs is far below normal. England never was a self-supporting country and now she needs our help as she has never needed it before. Women, let us do our part, it may be we can save only a few pounds of wheat a week, that is well worth while. And if we tire of the coarser breads let us remember that the people in France and England have not seen white bread for many weary months.

Dear Guide:—I would like information regarding the use of rye flour if it is possible to obtain it through your valuable page.

"CURIOUS"

We had a page in The Guide not long since devoted to war breads and at the risk of wearying our readers I am going to repeat some of those recipes with some new ones.

Rye Bread

Rye, on account of its high gluten content, ranks next to wheat as a bread grain. The bread is darker and denser than ordinary wheat bread, and dries out quickly. Mixed with a little white flour it is much more palatable.

Yeast Bread—Rye flour may replace white flour up to three-quarters and the bread made in the ordinary way. Corn, barley and oat flour do not yield gluten; they will not become spongy, but may replace wheat flour up to one-fifth and still yield a light bread. Cornmeal, oatmeal and barley meal may replace white flour in two ways. The meal—one-fifth to one-third by measure—may be scaled with some of the bread liquid, and allowed to cool before the bread is mixed and made as usual. The meal may be made into porridge or mush and when cooled added to the other bread ingredients. Left-over breakfast porridge may be used in this way.

Rye Bread—Use any method for white bread, but be careful to use two cups of rye flour for each cup of wheat flour mentioned in the recipe. Rye bread should be softer than white bread, but well kneaded. When light, form into loaves and allow to rise to double their size. Brush over with water and egg and bake in a slower oven than for white bread. Many people like the flavor of caraway seeds in rye bread. These may be put into the sponge.

Old Glory Bread

1 cup rye
8 cups white flour
1 teaspoonful salt
3 tablespoons shortening (may be omitted)
4 cups water

3 cups whole wheat flour
1 yeast cake or more according to the length of time allowed for rising.

Add salt and shortening to boiling water. Cool to lukewarm. Add yeast cake, dissolved in a little of the cool water. Add flours sifted together and knead until smooth and soft. Let rise in warm room until double size. Knead and divide into loaves. Let rise as before and bake one hour. This recipe makes four medium sized loaves.

Old Glory Bread is used much in France at present.

Rye Bread No. 2

2 cups scalded milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon sugar
3 cups flour
2 teaspoons salt

1/2 yeast cake dissolved in 1/2 cup lukewarm water
3 cups rye flour

Put butter, sugar and salt in mixing bowl; add scalding milk, and when lukewarm, add dissolved yeast cake and white flour. Let rise to a spongy consistency, add rye flour and knead. Let rise again, and shape into loaves or rolls. Place in greased pans, let rise until double in bulk,

and bake. Water may be used in place of the milk. The white flour in this country is often very fresh and is all very rich in gluten and it is hard to give the exact amount of white flour to use. One has to experiment and use one's judgment.

Oatmeal Bread

Many people complain that brown bread gets dry quickly. I am going to repeat a recipe for oatmeal bread that appeared some time ago. It keeps moist longer than any brown bread we have tried.

3 cups rolled oats
1/2 cup molasses
2 tablespoons melted dripping

Yeast
White flour
1 1/2 cups cornmeal
1 cup Graham flour
1/2 teaspoon soda

Salt

Mix together the porridge, the cornmeal, molasses and the cup of Graham flour. Pour over this enough boiling water to make a thin batter. When it is lukewarm add a yeast cake that has been softened in warm water, or one cup liquid yeast. Cover and set in a warm place for several hours or until the sponge is "light." Then add the melted dripping, the salt and the soda dissolved in a little hot water. Mix with equal quantities of white and Graham flour. This bread should not be mixed very stiff. I never take mine out on the board. Let rise until twice its size, put in pans, let rise again and bake. I usually begin this bread after breakfast and it is ready to bake by three or four o'clock. This is excellent made into rolls and eaten hot with baked beans or a scallop.

Rye Mush

Rye meal (not rye flour) makes very good mush.

1 quart of water
1 level teaspoon salt

About half a pint of rye meal

Add the salt to the water, bring to the boiling point, sprinkle in carefully the rye meal, stirring all the while. Cover the sauce pan (or use double boiler), push it to the back of the stove and cook slowly one hour. This should be the consistency of oatmeal porridge.

Dear Country Cook:—Will you publish some recipes for using cornmeal in place of white flour. I have pledged myself to do what I can to help feed our Allies and men at the front. Thanking you for past help.

"PATRIOTIC"

Old Virginia Batter Bread

1 pint cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg

1 quart scalded milk
1 teaspoon sugar (may be omitted)

Stir the corn meal into the quart of scalded milk; stir and cook to a mush. Allow to cool a little and add salt, sugar, and the milk, beaten yolk of egg, and lastly fold in the white of egg, beaten stiff. Melt two tablespoons of shortening in a baking pan, pour in mixture, and bake for forty-five minutes.

Corn Meal Gems

1/2 cup cornmeal
1 cup flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar

1 tablespoon melted butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk
1 egg

Mix and sift cornmeal, baking powder, flour and salt, add sugar, milk; egg well beaten and lastly melted shortening. Bake in greased gem pans in a hot oven.

Johnny Cake

1 cup yellow cornmeal
1 cup bread flour
1/2 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups sour milk

1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

Mix and sift the dry ingredients twice, and gradually add the sour milk. Beat well, and bake in a shallow greased pan, in a moderate oven.

Farmers' Pudding

I do not know why this is called farmers' pudding, unless it is because most city people cannot afford the quart of milk.

1 quart milk
1 cup cornmeal
1 cup raisins or currants
1 cup chopped suet

1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1/2 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder

Put the milk in a double boiler over the fire. When hot, stir in the cornmeal and cook until good and creamy. Take from the fire and when cool, not cold, add the currants, suet, salt, ginger and the flour and baking powder sifted together. Mix well and turn into a greased mold and boil or steam three hours. Serve hot with sauce.

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TERM OPENS
January 10th

MISS KNOX, PRINCIPAL, TORONTO

NOTICE TO PARENTS The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them. The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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Five simple lessons. A short course which will thoroughly equip you to keep accurate and concise accounts of your farm business. Easily learned, easily applied. Cost, \$15 including necessary books for a year's business. Write today for information.

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The Deeper Life

The Glory of the Cross

By Dr. Salem Bland

I wish to preface this series of messages and meditations with an expression of the warm appreciation I feel at being afforded by the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide an opportunity of addressing every week so thoughtful and influential a constituency as The Guide reaches, and at a time tragic and perilous but big with unprecedented promise for our young nation, slowly but surely feeling her way to unity and true greatness.

* * *

Never probably in the history of man have prosperity, security and pride been so suddenly and so overwhelmingly broken up as by this war. Never had men reached such a height of confidence and mastery; never were they confronted with such heart-shaking perils. It is as if pleasure skiffs, floating pleasantly down a placid river had suddenly found themselves caught in the roar and rush of mighty rapids.

It would be very easy to speak of the losses—devastation of vast regions, destruction of towns and cities, of ancient monuments, of beautiful and venerated things that can never be restored or replaced; squandering of wealth, waste of human life such as in all its tragical history the world has never known before, much of it the noblest and most precious.

But there are gains. And one gain and, perhaps, the greatest, is the winning of such a vision of the meaning of life as men, in general, never had before. Life has grown dark and bewildering, but in the darkness there is shining with ever-growing radiance that which has, age after age, lighted heroic souls through dark valleys of terror and suffering—the highest and divinest symbol earth has known, the symbol of a power that can endure and overcome all opposition, all loss, all evil—the Cross of Christ, the revelation of the Divine Might, of sacrificial suffering.

For a long time the Divine law of self-sacrifice has been very remote from the ordinary life of Canadians—has been an accepted convention which preachers were expected to hold up to human homage. Occasionally in unwelcome hours of disappointment or defeat men were willing to listen to its whisper of consolation. Now and then its glory shone forth dazzlingly in some great act of self-devotion in fire or wreck. It was supposed that women and ministers and physicians and nurses and teachers must accept a large amount of self-sacrifice in their daily vocations. But it would be impossible to maintain that the principle which it was the essential element in the religion of Canadians to never have met with any but incidental and occasional recognition in business and politics. Profit, pleasure, at the highest honor, were the accepted motives. Our Canadian life in its regular so-called secular activities was not often consciously or deliberately unkind or unjust, but it was largely and unthinkingly and contentedly self-regarding.

But the war has shattered this old, shallow, thoughtless fashion of life. The flower of our young manhood, by the hundreds of thousands, have responded to an appeal from which every heart must have recoiled, unless that heart had been touched by the spirit of the Cross. Fountains of generosity have sprung up in seemingly arid places. Countless multitudes of Canadian women are showing, as even they never showed before, self-forgetful devotion. The whole face of Canadian life has been changed. And the deepest and most significant element in this change is just the exaltation of the Cross. Artists of mushroom fortunes are no

longer the men of note. Down in the heart of us all is the clear and conscious recognition of the heroes of Langemarek and Vimy Ridge, and thus mothers and wives as the ideal Canadians.

Losing the Self-Centred Life

Many things will come from this change. Two great results can not fail to be noted. One is the enlargement of life. Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." Our reverence for Jesus makes us sometimes forget that while we believe things He said are true because He said them, it is also true that He said them because they are true. Slowly but inescapably the world is coming to see that Jesus supremely has the secret of life, and to Him fulness of life lay in self-forgetful service of others. He saw with such clearness as no other that it is



Dr. SALEM BLAND

only in losing one's self-centred life that one finds the true life. This is the supreme and distinctive teaching of Jesus. And it is a true insight that has led Christendom to exalt the Cross as the symbol of her faith. The influence of Christianity is measured with absolute precision by the way in which men accept the law of living for others.

A second thing is coming out of this change—the deepening of fellowship. In the too scanty remains left by Arthur Hallam, the gifted youth, "dead in his prime," whose memory is enshrined in the noblest monument glowing love has ever reared, Tennyson's "In Memoriam," perhaps the deepest utterance is, "Pain is the deepest thing we have in our nature, and vision through pain has always seemed more real and holy than any other."

Love never bears its loveliest blossoms and its sweetest fruits but when it strikes its roots into suffering. The most wonderful fellowship that has bloomed in all the wilderness pilgrimage of the race is the comradeship that now glorifies the shell-torn, blood-drenched trenches of France. There is no fraternal order, no church as yet in Canada that knits its members together as the men from the trenches are knit. Side by side with this is the comradeship of the fathers whose sons are at the front, of the mothers who have each received the same fatal telegram.

Men are learning to-day faster than ever before that true and abiding union is only found in the spirit of Jesus. "In Him all things hold together" (Eph. I.).

We cannot now foresee what this baptism of tears and blood is going to mean for Canada. Those who have suffered can not as yet "reach a hand through time to catch the far-off interest of tears." But gracious and fragrant influences are stealing through our life that has been too hard and dry and dusty. We are going to see more clearly that the home is built not on self-seeking but on self-forgetting; that it only yields its sweetness and comfort when each member is seeking, not how much he can get out of it, but how much he can put into it.

Our first half-century of confederated existence has passed, but Canada has not found herself. She has been divided, heterogeneous, unorganized, a mere crowd of folk, decent, kindly, intelligent, industrious, but with no consciousness of unity, no vision of a national goal, no inspiring marching hymn. It may be that her unity and her destiny are bound up with her acceptance of the suffering, the struggle, the glory, and the joy that are found, at their highest and their deepest and their largest in the Cross of Christ.

Farm Women's Clubs

MAKING THE CLUB WORTH WHILE

The month of December is round again and with it our annual meetings in the different clubs. This should be a good time to take a survey of the past year's work and criticize our failures with a view to greater and more satisfactory results in the future.

A friend speaking to one of the clubs the other day said, that in the early days of the club life the members asked themselves, "What can the club do for me?" but as things developed they asked the more important question, "What can I do for the club?" Where you have each member asking themselves that latter question you may be sure of a live club. In making our survey of the past year's work it would be well to ask the following questions:

Has the club been of benefit to the members?
Has it been of benefit to the community?

Has its work been of benefit to the larger life of the country as a whole?
It seems to me that if the club fulfills its functions it should be able to answer those questions in the affirmative.

In the first place, it should benefit the members by providing social intercourse, by widening interests, by stimulating the mental life, so often allowed to atrophy from want of use. Secondly, it should benefit the community by awakened and organized interest in such matters as rural schools, public health, wholesome recreation for boys and girls, school field days, rural municipal hospitals, district nurses, and in districts where there are colonies or groups of foreign-born, the important matter of establishing a point of contact with them. Then thirdly, as the circle widens there comes the larger question of how, as a club, we can benefit the life of our country as a whole. We shall have done this very materially by fulfilling the answers to the first two questions. We can do still more by studying, discussing, having occasional papers on important public questions such as Our Immigration Policy, Public Health and Its Relation to Efficiency; What the Social Service League of Alberta is Doing, and the various subjects which come under the Farmers' Platform. Do not content yourselves with platitudes, but dig into these and a thousand other questions for yourselves.

At your annual meeting try to bring in as many of your members as possible into the active work of the club by means of committees and let those committees be entirely responsible for their own job, keeping correct minutes of their meetings and of work done. It is the working members that keep a club alive; the idle ones are always liable to drift away from sheer boredom.

Here are a few suggestions for committees:

A Patriotic Committee to take charge of Red Cross work or any relief funds such as Military Y.M.C.A., Belgian Relief, Prisoners of War, etc. This committee would procure Red Cross sewing for members of clubs, give it out, pack and forward to provincial depot, also receive subscriptions for the above funds, etc.

An Entertainment Committee, who would hunt out all the local talent to be found in the neighborhood, arrange for concerts, plays, picnics, an occasional speaker from the outside, socials and all the many other forms of entertainment for raising funds for the club or patriotic purposes.

A Social Service Committee, who would especially befriend those in the district who might be sick or in trouble or strangers in a strange land, and who would keep in touch with what the Social Service League of the province is doing in the way of child welfare work, etc.

A Library Committee, who would take charge of the library if the club has one or otherwise would start raising funds to gradually build up one, who would procure travelling libraries from the university, take charge of these and work up a magazine circle

so that some really good periodicals are passing through the different homes all the time.

One could go on indefinitely adding to these committees, but for the present I am only going to mention one other and that is a Study and Program Committee. Put your brightest and brainiest women on to this and have them get into touch with Miss Montgomery of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, who will give them much help in regard to study outlines and getting up papers or debates. Remember that the greatest

more of our locals are alive to this very important matter:

Whereas, the government has disfranchised all men born in alien countries;

Whereas, many of those men are loyal Canadians, and not in sympathy with Germany;

Whereas, their wives are energetic workers in the Red Cross and all other forms of patriotic work.

Whereas the government has given the franchise only to women who have near relatives at the front.

Brandon for the convention's endorsement.

The following tentative constitution is in no way a final draft. It comprises what the executive believes to be the outstanding essential clauses for a new constitution, but it is subject to amendment or alteration by the convention. The whole matter of constitution must be discussed and decided upon in detail by the convention. The executive asks that each Women's Section or Auxiliary in Manitoba carefully study, individually, and in meeting assembled, the following copy of the proposed constitution. Furthermore, each Section or Auxiliary is asked to send its delegates to the annual convention prepared to present and speak to any alteration or amendment the Section should deem desirable, or to support it as it is printed below:

Constitution

1. Women shall have the same standing in the Association as men.

2. The Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association shall consist of at least five members, and may be formed at any meeting of the women called together for that purpose, either by any officer of the organization or any interested person in the district. Upon assembling, a chairman and secretary shall be appointed to take temporary charge of the meeting until officers are elected.

First motion in order is that a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association shall be organized. After motion carrying, those wishing to join shall submit their names to the secretary and pay, or arrange to pay later, their fees.

Next in order is the election of officers. When more than one name is to be voted upon, the decision should be by ballot. In the case of directors they may simply be nominated and voted upon in open meeting by show of hands.

After election of officers a committee of the officers and all, or part, of the members shall be appointed to arrange a program for a few succeeding meetings; also to arrange time and place for following meeting.

3. At the annual convention the women delegates may meet in the general meeting or separately, as they see fit. In separate meeting they may discuss any question or matter not inconsistent with the objects of the association, as set forth in the men's constitution, but it shall not be competent for them to petition parliament or the legislature on any matter independently of the central.

4. Such separate meeting may be called the Women's Section, and it shall have power to elect a board composed of such officers as it may see fit. This board shall have especial charge of such branches of the Association's work as relate especially to women and children.

5. A membership of \$1.00 per annum shall be paid by each member to the secretary, who shall make payment of all membership fees owing to the Central, promptly, and at least every three months.

6. Objects of Women's Section: The objects of the Women's Section are those of the Association as a whole and particularly:

- Better rural schools.
- The development of local taste for the finer things of life.
- Wholesome recreation for old and young.
- The promotion of better legislation—Dominion and Provincial—for women and children.
- Education of women in the duties of citizenship.
- Strengthening of the Association.

7. Each Women's Section of a Local may hold meetings at the call of the president or the secretary-treasurer and shall hold an annual meeting of the members not later than December 31. Nominations of officers shall take place at the meeting prior to the election of such officers. The annual meeting shall elect a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer and three or more directors, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

DO YOU KNOW

That there are 600 farm women's clubs in the three prairie provinces?
That these clubs aggregate a membership of 17,600 women?

That a conservative estimate of the money contributed by them for patriotic purposes in 1917 is \$100,000?

That they have sent hospital supplies and field comforts overseas valued at nearly \$50,000?

That they have improved the rural schools, have established more than 100 rest rooms, have improved the local cemeteries, in a word that they are the greatest factor for the betterment of life on the prairie to-day?

If you should wish to form a farm women's club in your community write to the provincial secretary of the club you wish to form. The provincial secretaries are:—United Farm Women of Alberta, Mrs. R. W. Barritt, Sec. U.F.W.A., Lougheed Building, Calgary. Women's Institutes of Alberta, Miss Mary MacIsaac, Supt. Women's Institutes, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton. Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Sec., Piche P.O., Sask. Saskatchewan Homemakers' Club, Miss A. DeLury, Supt. Homemakers' Clubs, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. Manitoba Women Grain Growers, Mrs. E. O. Wieneke, Sec., W.S.G.G.A., Stoney Mountain, Man. Manitoba Home Economics, Mr. S. T. Newton, Supt. Extension Dept., New Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

For those who know nothing about these great provincially organized associations a word of explanation might be useful. The Manitoba Home Economics Societies, the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs and the Women's Institutes of Alberta are promoted by the respective provincial governments and receive some form of support from the government. This support is either a yearly grant to the society, or the paying of a delegate's expenses to the annual convention, or both. The United Farm Women of Alberta, the Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan and the Women Grain Growers of Manitoba are independent bodies of women. To offset any disadvantages a lack of government aid may have the Grain Grower women have the whole organized farmers' movement behind them to aid and abet them in their schemes for rural betterment. Each club has done an inestimable good for its community and for its province. Each has special advantages. The choice of club must rest with each individual community.

Editor, Farm Women's Club Page.

curse of any club is indefiniteness. To be a success we must have a definite aim before us, and then throw ourselves into the work to accomplish that aim, with every ounce of enthusiasm and energy we possess.
Alix, Alta. IRENE PARLBY,
Pres. Alberta U.F.W.A.

THE WAR-TIME ELECTION ACT

Considerable correspondence continues to come in regarding the unfairness to which many of our best women are subjected under this Act.

We cannot alter the Act for this coming election. We can show our representatives that we are awake on this question, and that we expect them in future to leave no stone unturned to remove the injustice so generally acknowledged.

It is gratifying to receive the following resolutions, which we hope will help to remind our federal representatives of one of their coming responsibilities.
VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

THE SPY HILL W.G.G.A.

The Spy Hill W.G.G.A. feel that the Canadian women have a just right to protest against the disfranchisement of so many women at the coming election. It looks like a scheme. The women of this district feel strongly on this matter, and we would like to hear from you at an early date and would ask for petition forms that we may have them signed against such treatment.

THE KENASTON W.G.G.A.

The Kenaston W.G.G.A. submits the following resolution, and trusts that

Be it resolved that we the ladies of the Kenaston W.G.G.A. express our surprise and request that all women and loyal Canadians be treated alike.

OUR W.G.G.A. RED CROSS AMBULANCE

Some members may not be aware that the Women Grain Growers are providing, as a special personal gift, a Red Cross ambulance, carrying on its side the emblem of our association. For this \$600 is required. Contributions are to be sent direct to me marked "Red Cross Ambulance Fund." This fund is not intended to divert money from the regular Red Cross work.

MRS. JOHN McNAUGHTAN.
Piche, Sask.

OXEOLE W.G.G.A. AGAIN

The Oxole W.G.G. started the Red Cross Ambulance Fund. This week they sent me \$15 for the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund. They have raised about \$100 from a bazaar. They have only ten members. They are contributing to the local V.O.N. hospital. Congratulations, Oxole!

V. McNAUGHTAN.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION

The Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has felt handicapped in its work because it did not have a definite constitution for its own branch of the organization. At the executive meeting held in Winnipeg, on Friday, Dec. 7, a tentative constitution was drawn up and will be presented to the annual convention in

Smart Winter Costumes

Pictorial Review Service

The Grain Growers' Guide has been fortunate in securing the exclusive use of the Pictorial Review Pattern Service for the West. Those shown on this page are especially prepared for women readers of The Guide. Pictorial Review Patterns are par excellence and need no commendation. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of the pattern described. Allow ten days after the receipt of your order for filling. Address all orders to Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



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Blouse 7332
Skirt 7339

SMART WINTER COSTUMES

This winter's dresses are charming in their simplicity of lines and trimming. Machine stitching and soutache braid are among the most favored of finishing touches and really

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22k)..... 5.00
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Plates 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

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10 CENTS WORTH

of common ordinary
KEROSENE

or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 80 hours and will produce—

300 Candle Power

of the finest, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Agents make \$25 per week in their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.

Moore Light Co.
Moore Light Building
Regina Saskatchewan



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All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, etc.; large packet 10c. or 3 for 25c. **SEWING EMBROIDERY SILK**
—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c. or 3 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. **UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.**

With Fingers !
Corns Lift Out

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain.

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has Freezone.



add wonderfully to the appearance of a costume. Children's clothes are still shown in graceful lines falling from the shoulders, and the ever useful pockets are as popular as ever.

7008—Lady's Costume (20 cents). Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires two and three-quarter yards of 40-inch satin and three and one-third yards of 36-inch velvet. The combination of two contrasting materials has never achieved more effective results than in this one-piece costume. The long waisted blouse is of satin, while the skirt and pockets are of velvet stitched with braid. Velvet cuffs also finish the tight-fitting sleeves.

7395—Lady's Waist (20 cents). Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust.

7594—Lady's Skirt (20 cents). Sizes 24 to 34 inches bust.

Nothing could be more practical and serviceable than this military costume of olive drab cloth and trimmed with buttons of self-material. Medium size requires five yards of 44-inch material.

17282—Lady's Russian Jacket (20 cents). Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust.

7242—Lady's Skirt (20 cents). Sizes 22 to 36 inches waist.

Dainty and simple is this Russian blouse suit of white flannel trimmed with braid. The belt and collar are of silk.

7332—Lady's Blouse (20 cents). Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust.

7339—Lady's Skirt (20 cents). Sizes 24 to 32 inches waist.

The medium sized waist of this business suit requires two and three-quarter yards of 36-inch satin, while the skirt in medium size requires three and three-quarter yards of 44-inch serge. The skirt is a graceful plaited model in blue serge, while the waist is of gray-tub satin. The cuffs, collar and pocket lap of the blouse may be of contrasting material if preferred.

7120—Lady's Costume (25 cents). Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust. Medium size requires three and three-quarter yards of 54-inch-erge and one-half yard of satin. An informal frock of nut brown serge trimmed with soutache braid, a collar of brown satin and vest of Georgette crepe. Deep cuffs finish the gathered sleeves.

7141—Lady's Single - Breasted Jacket (20 cents). Sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires two and three-quarter yards of 54-inch material. Length of jacket at centre back, 34 inches. Width at lower edge, about two yards. Collar and fronts may be rolled high or low. The belt is tacked over shallow plaits in back, and the upper edge slipped under the plaits in front; the plaits may be omitted in back and the fullness held in with a narrow sash (the sash not included in pattern). Two-seam sleeves with or without turn-back cuffs.

7144—Lady's Four-piece Gathered Skirt (20 cents). Eight sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist. Width at lower edge about three and one-quarter yards, with plaits drawn out. Any size requires three and three-quarter yards of 54-inch material. Skirt has straight lower edge, high waist line and closes to left of centre-front under plait. Side gores laid in a plait each side of front and back gores, forming panel effect. Length of skirt at centre-front, from natural waist-line to lower edge, 39 inches.

7021—Child's Side-Closing Coat (20 cents). Requires two and one-eighth yards of 54-inch material. Coat has high neck and standing collar, perforated straight belt lapping at centre-front (perforated for short belt; rounded in front) and sides are provided in pattern. The smartest of coats is shown here of putty-colored broadcloth. Fur or black velvet would be effective for collar and cuffs, or they may be fashioned of the broadcloth.

7261—Child's Dress (20 cents). Sizes 6 to 17 years. A becoming dress for girls and juniors, made of cotton poplin. The front and back are plaited to a deep shoulder yoke with open neck, finished with a deep linen collar. The pockets and belt are of separate color.

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housekeeping time

Here is an easy way to prove that Gold Dust saves housekeeping time.

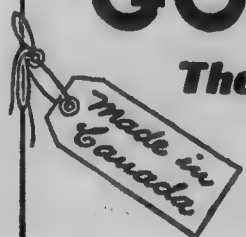
The next time you wash dishes try Gold Dust. See if it doesn't dissolve the grease quicker than soap. When you get through, see if you can't honestly say to yourself, "I've saved some real time."

But don't let Gold Dust stop at dish-washing. Use Gold Dust in all kinds of household cleaning—such as scrubbing the kitchen floor, washing woodwork or cleaning the bath-room.

But for Gold Dust results be sure you really get Gold Dust. For sale everywhere in large and small packages.

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.....in quality, flavor and
economy. Selected, smoked
and cured with always one
aim in view.....HIGHEST
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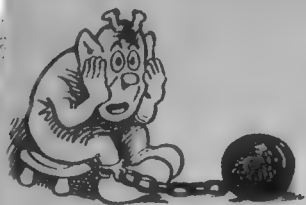
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Get **MENDETS**
They mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water taps, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention. Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c. Complete pkg., 25c, 50c, 1.00, 2.00 postpaid. Agents wanted.
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DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT

Write for Free Booklet and particulars of the free trial offer of the Mears Ear Phone.

THE MEARS CO. OF CANADA
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



SPLENDID CONTRIBUTIONS

Don't forget the new contest, "Your funniest experience." You all have had them. Write about it so that we will all enjoy it too. I am delighted with the contributions which are now coming in. There is scarcely a letter now but what contains at least a few cents for the Blue Cross fund. One writer draws attention to the splendid cavalry charge of General Byng not very long ago. Countless bandages and supplies must have been used up after that charge. Always remember that a few cents will buy a bandage which might save the life of one of those horses which is doing its 'bit.' If you will enclose a stamped addressed envelope I shall be glad to send you one of the pretty Blue Cross buttons.

DIXIE PATTON.

Contributions received:

Ethel Tucker, Southminster, Sask.	\$ 25
Chester Henry, Gadsby, Alberta	25
Viola School Society, Sunny Nook, Alta.	4.90
Clara Holmberg, Viking, Alta.	25
Kathleen Chapman, Ninga, Man.	1.00
Harvey Parker, Triple Lake Sask.	10
Ralph Scriven, Consul, Sask.	25
Mable Wilkinson, Handel, Sask.	1.00
Ross Johnson, Lewvan, Sask.	30

HELPS BLUE CROSS

We children of the Viola school formed a society. We named it the Viola School Society. We had \$4.90 left so we decided to send it to the Blue Cross fund.

The Doo Dads are quite successful. Some poor little fellows are getting black eyes I am afraid. Where is their doctor? I think some of them will need him before they're done with it.

On the subject of "How children can help the Allies." I think if all the children save all they can that will help almost as much as anything else. Of course there are clubs for which we can make clothes for the children and we can save some of our pennies that we spend for candy and send it away for horses or whatever we wish.

I will close, all the members of the Viola School Society wishing the Club and the Blue Cross Fund success.

MARY SMITHENRY, Age 12.
Sunny Nook, Alta.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

I'm sure boys and girls can help win the war. One way to help is to send the soldiers letters that tell them how things are going on at home. You can send them from home to cheer them up. Another way is to send them boxes full of nice things to eat.

While the ladies are knitting socks, the children can knit mitts and caps. Then there are the wounded; that is where the children can help too, for all of the Young Canada Club can make bandages.

I suppose some of the children belong to the Junior Red Cross Society. For one, I do, and in our Red Cross we are making some dish-towels and handkerchiefs to sell at the ladies' bazaar and we will send the money to the Red Cross at Regina, and I am sure every boy and girl should be glad to help the boys at the front who are doing so much for them.

TERRENCE SULLIVAN, Age 11
Cabri, Sask.

IMPORTANCE OF SAVING

I am sending in my letter of "How the Girls and Boys Can Help the Allies

Win the War," and I hope it pleases you.

Every boy and girl though they are only children, can help win the war, and it would please the Allies very much to think of children helping them. The girls and boys could learn to knit and send stockings, mitts, caps, and many other useful things to the soldiers. Every bit of money they could save, instead of buying candy or gum, might be sent to the funds.

Tobacco, razors, and many other things are useful in this war, which, if the children would save their money, they could buy after a while. But the most important way to help is "save."

ROSA J. GERDING, Age, 13
Favor, Alta.

JUNIOR RED CROSS (Second Prize Story)

You have chosen a splendid subject for this contest and I wish to tell what we young people in this community are doing. I hope that there will be many to follow our example.

A Junior Red Cross was organized in town. We from the country could not of course attend all the meetings, so we decided to have one of our own. We hold it in the school-house after school. The age limit we set at nine years to twenty.

Our first supplies we bought with our admission fees which are twenty-five cents. We also took up small contribu-

tions, about ten or twenty cents from the people around who wished to give. A couple of farmers each donated a bushel of potatoes. Buttons, or I should say pins, are sold to members for twenty-five cents each. No one need to buy who does not wish to.

Headquarters, in Regina, are in need of money rather than supplies. We are going to give a Red Cross dance in the school, luncheon served free. Gentlemen will be charged \$1.00, ladies free.

A cookery sale is the next thing we have decided on. We elected a committee to look after it. This committee will ask each member to contribute so much of a certain thing. We will sell it on a Saturday in a store in town. The sales are always well attended.

Besides these there are a thousand and one ways of making money. Why don't you young Canadians get a Junior Red Cross in your district? You know that when you aren't doing everything you can to help, you are neglecting your duty. If you will talk it over with the girls of your neighborhood, we will be delighted to give you any information possible. Just address Miss E. Publow, Secretary-treasurer of the Thurber Junior Red Cross.

E. PUBLOW.

Elbow, Sask.

THE SEASONS

There first comes merry Spring,
With days so nice and cool.
The birds begin to sing,
And we start to go to school.

And then there comes sweet Summer,
With days so nice and warm.
Sometimes we have a rain-shower;
Sometimes a thunder-storm.

Next comes the dreary Autumn,
With cold and cloudy days;
The birds and flowers leave us,
And we miss their cheery ways.

And then there comes the Winter,
When there's lots of ice and snow.
And all the fun that we have
I really think you know.

ROBINA MELVIN, Pierson, Man.

THE DOO DADS FIND THE ARTIST'S PAINKILLER

A few weeks ago the artist lost his pipe and the Doo Dads found it, with dire results. Now he has gotten them into trouble again. He lost a bottle of Painkiller and the little fellows have been imbibing freely. The stuff must have contained alcohol as many of these nostrums do and it really seems to have gone to their heads. Those who got there first are already sick and drowsy. Some of the others are quite happy yet but they will soon be as uncomfortable as the young rascal who is leaning against the stone. Those three cronies are singing, "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," in Doo Dad language and they probably will not if they don't get out of sight before the patrol wagon gets here, for if the policemen get them they will spend the night in the lock-up. The cop who found the crowd making merry is doing his best to keep order in spite of the threats of the little fellow who is squaring up to him. What a selfish old Doo Dad that is who is keeping the others away. By the look on the chief policeman's face he will make short work of the celebration. The moral is that the artist should be more careful where he leaves his Painkiller and that Doo Dads, and boys and girls too, should be careful about taking Dr. Nobody's nostrums.



The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, December 17, 1917)

Oats—The general trend of the market has been higher, although the cash prices are actually lower than a week ago. This is caused by the disappearance of premiums during the last few days, so that although May futures are 2½ cents higher and December ½ cent higher, spot 2 C.W.s are a cent lower than a week ago. This poorer demand is to be expected at the end of the season of lake navigation.

Barley—Has enjoyed a keen demand with higher prices. Offerings have not been heavy except possibly some large holdings which are firmly held. The opinion is quite prevalent that this grain will be largely used to supplement wheat stocks in the manufacture of flour, and that there will be a continued keen demand at least for the higher grades.

Flax—The trade in futures has been quite active and large on some days and prices have worked higher. December futures have gone to a premium over May, with short interests covering. There has been a steady demand for cash flax at a two cent premium for 1 N.W. grade.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	11	12	13	14	15	17	Year ago	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—									
Dec. 79½	80½	80½	79½	79½	79½	78½	56		
May 81½	82½	81½	81½	81½	81½	80½	61		
Flax—									
Dec. 293½	294	295	304½	304	304	295½	187		
May 292½	296½	297½	302	303	303	297½	195		

STOCKS IN TERMINALS									
Fort William, Dec. 14, 1917—									
1917 Wheat									
	This Year					Last Year			
1 hard	9,854.00					19,898.20			
1 Nor.	712,035.00					717,917.30			
2 Nor.	450,689.10					1,983,952.30			
3 Nor.	279,910.00					1,618,837.40			
No. 4	171,325.40					1,334,479.00			
Others	1,172,946.90					7,380,154.20			

This week	2,826,241.40	This week	13,055,230.20
Last week	3,221,462.30	Last week	13,213,141.50

Decrease	395,220.50	Decrease	157,902.30
Oats			
1 C.W.	10,590.20		
2 C.W.	438,137.32		
3 C.W.	203,896.28		
Ex. 1fd.	337,681.15		
Others	1,920,818.17		

This week	2,911,125.08	This week	6,822,103.33
Last week	4,200,103.17	Last week	6,859,756.02

Decrease	1,288,978.09	Decrease	237,652.03
Barley			
Ex. 3 C.W.	4,473.46	1 N.W.C.	299,094.26
3 C.W.	143,950.34	2 C.W.	81,832.34
4 C.W.	292,789.28	3 C.W.	18,871.21
Rej.	137,070.07	Others	18,724.47
Feed	203,510.04		
Others	138,041.37		

This week	919,845.12	This week	418,523.16
Last week	1,040,708.19	Last week	702,580.16

Decrease	120,863.07	Decrease	284,057.00
SHIPMENTS			
1917—Lake			
Wheat	4,064,907.50	1916—Lake	5,517,472.20
Oats	2,239,489.00		2,613,246.19
Barley	346,575.16		401,039.14
Flax	438,499.44		82,698.19
1916—Rail			
Wheat	125,881.50	1915—Rail	215,959.40
Oats	102,172.13		159,729.23
Barley	5,793.32		1,821.40
Flax	12,974.12		8,809.18

Fixed Wheat Prices

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Ty1	Ty2	Ty3
Fixed Year	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	168	165	160	147½	119	91			

LIVESTOCK		Winnipeg		Toronto		Calgary		Chicago		St. Paul	
		Dec. 15	Year ago	Dec. 13		Dec. 15		Dec. 13		Dec. 13	
Cattle											
Choice steers		\$ 9.00-10.50	\$ 7.85-8.50	\$ 11.30-13.00		\$ 8.10-9.00		\$ 14.50-16.50		\$ 12.00-15.50	
Best butcher steers		8.00-9.00	7.25-7.75	9.50-11.25		7.25-7.60		11.25-14.50		10.00-12.00	
Fair to good butcher steers		5.50-8.00	5.50-7.00	7.25-9.50		7.00-7.25		8.75-11.00		8.50-10.00	
Good to choice fat cows		7.00-8.25	6.00-6.50	9.00-9.50		7.25-7.60		9.00-11.00		7.00-8.00	
Medium to good cows		6.50-7.25	4.75-5.75	8.25-8.75		7.00-7.25		8.00-9.00		6.00-6.75	
Common cows		5.50-6.50	4.00-4.50	7.00-8.00		6.00-6.75		6.15-7.50		5.50-5.75	
Canners		4.00-5.50	3.00-3.75	4.75-5.50		3.25-5.00		5.50-5.75		5.00-5.50	
Good to choice heifers		7.50-8.25	6.50-7.00	9.00-10.00		7.25-8.00		9.00-12.50		7.00-8.00	
Fair to good heifers		6.50-7.25	5.50-6.00	7.00-9.00		6.00-7.00		5.75-9.00		5.50-7.00	
Best oxen		7.50-8.00	6.75-6.50	8.00-9.25		6.00-8.25		8.25-11.00		7.00-9.00	
Best butcher bulls		6.00-7.25	5.35-6.25	6.25-7.25		5.00-6.00		6.75-8.00		5.75-6.75	
Common to bologna bulls		5.50-6.75	4.25-5.25	8.00-9.25		7.00-8.25		8.50-11.00		8.00-11.00	
Fair to good feeder steers		7.50-8.50	6.00-6.25	7.50-8.75		7.00-8.25		8.50-9.50		6.00-8.00	
Fair to good stocker steers		5.50-7.50	5.50-6.50								
Best milkers and springers (each)		\$75-\$90	\$85-\$95	\$90-\$125		\$75-\$90					
Fair milkers and springers (each)		\$50-\$85	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85		\$70-\$75					
Hogs											
Choice hogs, fed and watered		17.00	11.15	18.50-18.75		16.80		17.50-17.75		16.75-16.90	
Light hogs		14.00	8.50					17.00-17.25			
Heavy hogs		12.00-13.00	7.00					16.25-16.60			
Stags		8.00-10.00	5.50					18.00-17.10			
Sheep and Lambs											
Choice lambs		10.00-15.00	11.00-12.00	15.00-17.50		9.00-14.00		13.00-16.65		12.00-16.00	
Best killing sheep		8.00-12.00	8.50-9.00	7.50-14.00		10.50-13.00		7.00-13.00		7.00-14.00	

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, December 11 to December 17 inclusive

Date		Feed		OATS		BARLEY		FLAX	
		Wheat	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	1 NW	2CW
Dec. 11	173	81	78	78	78	70	130	125	113
12	173	82	79	79	79	72	132	127	114
13	173	80	77	77	77	71	132	127	114
14	173	79	76	76	76	70	131	126	113
15	173	79	76	76	76	70	131	126	113
17	Elect	ion D	ay, G	rain E	xchange	Closed			
Week ago	173	80	77	77	77	70	128	123	112
Year ago	75	53	50	50	50	47	94	89	66

over from the previous season July 1, 1917, was 48,000,000 bu., according to the Chicago Trade Bulletin. The amount of wheat in farmers' hands on July 1, 1917, was 14,000,000 bu., and on July 1, 1916, was 73,760,000 bu. Figure it as we may, it does not appear possible to find a quantity of all grains in farmers' hands equal to that of one year ago, due to the larger carry-over of the preceding season. The supply of wheat, itself, would not be sufficient, it is very evident, to meet the demands for domestic consumption and requirements abroad. It follows that continuous care must be taken of all grains available for food and feeding. Millers in all directions are taking this position into account and are enlarging their capacities for flour making from practically all these side grains.—Market Record, Minneapolis.

EMBARGO ON FEED EXPORTS

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—In order to assist in the campaign for greater production of food animals, the food controller announced tonight, not a ton of bran and shorts will be allowed to be exported until the Canadian requirements are fully met. The food controller is also considering the question of fixing prices for such food, but in any case it will be made available to the farmers at the lowest possible cost and the profits of the dealers may be fixed as soon as information from the several provinces is secured in response to inquiries which have been sent out.

Prohibition of the exportation from Canada of feed of any kind except under license has been already adopted. Tonight's announcement that no licenses will be issued unless the feed is first offered to the government at the export price makes the government's control complete and assures abundant supplies for Canadian requirements.

As a result of this arrangement the government last week refused to allow the exportation by a large milling company of 143 cars of bran and shorts, but purchased them and resold them to the farmers without any charge for the government's services.

Applications for feed should be addressed to the feed branch of the department of agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Hanna stated today that, if necessary to ensure the farmers obtaining feed supplies, the government would take the total output of mill by-products and distribute it. He added that action would be taken at once in case of complaints that the mills were requiring the purchase of flour with the offals. This practice must be discontinued.

A separate feed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture is being established in Winnipeg to serve Western Canada. This branch will co-operate with J. D. McGregor, western representative of the food controller.

The Livestock Markets

Winnipeg, Dec. 19.—Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 6,533; calves, 185; sheep and lambs, 184; hogs, 10,696.

The run of cattle continues very heavy for the time of year and prices for past week have been somewhat uneven. Bulls, oxen and canners still sell at strong prices, while cows, heifers and cutter cattle are from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. lower. A few top steers went up to 11 cents, but the bulk sold at from 9 to 10½ cents. Veal calves are worth from 8 to 9 cents. Heavy stocker calves from 6 to 8 cents.

Sheep and lambs remain steady at around 15 cents for lambs and 10 to 12 cents for sheep.

The run of hogs for the past week has been very heavy and the market has been steady to strong, closing at 17 cents. The prospects for next week are for a lower market.

CALGARY

Calgary, Dec. 15.—The United Grain Growers Limited report this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 941; cattle, 2,590; hogs, 2,088; sheep, 1,028. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 956; cattle, 2,144; hogs, 2,656; sheep, 116.

There was a moderate run of cattle this week, but prices showed no improvement. Very little heavy fat cattle realized over 9 cents. Real choice heavy steers would fetch a good price for Christmas beef, but the bulk of steers offered were common and sell from \$8.10 to \$8.50, with some of poorer quality at \$7.60 to \$8.00. Top cows are selling around \$7.00 and medium cows at \$7.00 to \$7.25. Prices on all classes of beef have shown a falling off with the exception of bulls. Good fat heavy calves are selling readily at \$7.75, with light fat calves up to 9 cents. Owing to the cold stormy weather the stocker trade has been very slow, especially in thin cows; good yearlings sell from \$7.50 to \$7.85, and two-year-old heifers about the same price. Top price on cattle a year ago \$7.25.

The hog market opened steady at last week's close. Few hogs changed hands until Thursday, when we sold our receipts of that day at \$16.80.

Country Produce		Winnipeg		Calgary	
		Dec. 17	Year ago	Dec. 6	
Butter (per lb.)					
No. 1 dairy		40c	35c	40c	
Eggs (per doz.)					
New laid		60c	50c	50c	
Potatoes					
In sacks, per bushel		9½c	70c	\$30.00	
Milk and Cream					
Sweet cream per lb. fat		55c	47c		
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)		45c	42c		
Dressed Poultry					
Fowl (Yearlings)		16c	14c	15c-17c	
Chickens		18c	17c	14c-15c	
Ducks		20c	17c	20c-25c	
Turkeys		27c	23c	14c-15c	
Geese		18c	16c		
Hay (per ton)					
No. 1 Timothy		\$20-\$30	\$15	\$17	
No. 1 Midland		\$14-\$20	\$10		
No. 1 Upland		\$20		\$13-\$15	

WINNIPEG and

Closing prices on 4 markets on Friday, Dec. 14, 1917.	
Cash Grain	Winnipeg
3 white oats	\$0.7
Barley	1.13-1
Flax, No. 1	3.0

fed and watered. There is a hogs expected for Friday's the delays in getting stock the consignments were off sold on a basis of 17 cents a year ago \$11.50.

We quote extra choice fat medium lambs 12½ cents, cents and fat ewes 10½ to 1

SOME INTERNATIONAL

Merry Monarch, the pig exhibited by Purdue University grand champion of the 64.7 per cent, according to by Armour & Co. The at and the dressed carcass 1.0 bought this steer at \$2.10 p. \$3.381. The proceeds were Cross Society by the America Association which first bought per lb.

Ed. P. Hall's yearling Ang the grand champion in dressed 62.9 per cent. The lbs. and the dressed carcass sold to Armour Co. for \$42.50 per cwt.

The next high price of grand champion winn and the bulk of sales took to \$18.50. The general av loads of long-fed cattle in new record, comparing with International.

The average prices paid, lings, 36 loads, \$18.22; tw \$10.83.

The six carloads in the at sold at a range of from 8 average being \$15.50.

HEREFORD BULL SET

One of the greatest sen was provided at the Int when in the auction sale cattle, the four-year-old champion Hereford bull owned by Walter L. sold to W. A. & W. R. City, for \$31,000, a w 56 registered Hereford \$2,443 and 24 fem general average was \$ fourteen states.

BOOKLET ON ANG

If you are interested in particularly if you are a lover you should not fail to secure edition of the booklet, "Sup Angus Cattle." Well written the progress of the breed, re stock shows and illustrations t noted Angus winners, both in classes make the booklet one t Address Secretary Charles Gra deen-Angus Association, at 817 Chicago, for a free copy.

\$23 PER CWT. FOR

A new record price for a fat h week when the senior yearling, champion of the breed at the grand champion over all bre crosses sold at 23 cents per pou store, Chicago.

The grand champion weighed 6 at the selling price of 23 cents he l of \$138.00. He was bred, fed and a Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., which distinction of breeding, fitting and grand championship pen

D STAR

Most Wonderful
EAM SEPARATOR
Money Can Buy

perforated equalizing sleeve which distributes the milk equally to 6 discs is the most wonderful invention ever it into a separator to increase its efficiency. Gets more cream than you would think existed in the milk.

30-300 \$54.55
Capacity.....
45-450 \$58.50
Capacity.....

BLOO BOY ALL-STEEL SAW FRAME

steel angle bars, double braced; will hold rolled steel shaft, 80 lb. ball and socket joint method boxes end-aligning.

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ne and Supply Co., Ltd.

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Constructed to meet the needs of the practical farmer. Large capacity. Shake feed means automatic feed, on burrs. Small grinding plates mean less power required. These plates grind to any degree of fineness until entirely worn down. Two sets of plates furnished with each mill. \$30.15 Price complete

Complete \$32.55
MAN.

**INTER FAIR**

a circuit of Western fairs was held at Regina, 27-30, in the New Building. Never before Regina has a more day of livestock been competition resulted in, and the prize winner for their money, approximately 1,500 and 1,000 entries in accommodation and stables utmost, it being the racing stables for

other of last week, so far as the exhibitors concerned, was detrimental. The industry all the time he had, sacrificing an exhibit which has not been in the West before. In the Clydesdale class 24 animals, "Edward Ben Finlayson, of the first fifteen entries in sections of the following in order the Percherons, Belgian Standard Breds.

exhibit of beef cattle including J. D. McGregor's son. The swine department was an exhibit, "The large here," and the poultry on display some of the seen in Canada.

Clydesdale Horses

exhibitors were as follows: Olds, Alta.; John Barry, Man.; Mrs. W. H. Hugh McLean, Arcola; Brookside; J. E. Martin, A. Douglas, Tantallon; J. R. ton, Alta.; M. D. Dunlop, H. Taber, Condie; John day; Andrew Gemmell, Roland; Andrew Graham, Roland; Brown, Oxbow; Will Grant, Bert Sinton, Regina; W. H. Wm. Coates, Roland, Steele, Oxbow; Swanton; Plaine; Frank Fox, Jr., Horn, Regina; Staple; A. J. Bradley, Mile; Morrison, Simpson; H. n, Man.; Fred Gwillin, Cushing, Condie; G. A. Farres; J. McVicar, Van lead, Regina, and J. L. die.

championships were as

follows: Stallions, Finlayson, on Edward Garnet; Canadian-bred stallion, S. Haggerty, on Caradoc Diamond; Grand champion female, J. E. Martin, on Fanny Mitchell; Canadian-bred female, S. Haggerty, on Caradoc Lily; best group of three draft horses, Finlayson; best three Clydesdale foals of 1917, 1, Haggerty; 2, A. Graham; 3, Linstead; 4, G. A. Stephens.

Percherons

The Percheron show was not strong in numbers, but contained many excellent individuals, splendidly fitted. Exhibitors were: Dr. C. Head, Regina; R. G. and P. N. Williams; T. V. Freeze, Bladworth; J. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon; Dr. J. A. Baughman, Duval; Mrs. A. K. Larson, Edgeley; A. McLaren, Cottonwood; R. H. Brown, Oxbow; A. L. Bonawitz, Strassburg; Peter Ruberger, Kronau; G. R. Doan, Stony Beach, and P. Rogers, Yorkton. Awards follow:

The stallion championship went to Dr. Head on George P., and reserve to R. G. Williams, on Fair Hope. R. G. Williams had champion mare and reserve.

Belgian horses were not strong. Only one entry appeared in each class except for aged stallions in which there were four. Only one mare was shown.

Cattle

The entries of cattle were rather large and there were many new exhibitors, but quality was rather poor, too much stuff being shown practically as it came from the field. J. D. McGregor showed some splendid steers. One, Glencarnock Victor 3rd, he had fitted specially for Chicago, but decided later not to show there.

Other cattle exhibitors were as follows: Browne Bros., Neudorf; J. L. Barber, Wolseley; G. N. Buffum, Berhard; A. Douglas, Regina; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; G. Heinemann, Neudorf; Phillip Leech, Baring; R. H. Scott, Alameda; A. J. Watson & Sons, Oxbow; and Samuel Heal, Brandon.

The sheep show, both of grade and pure-breds, was one of the best Regina has ever seen. Practically all those shown were owned in Saskatchewan.

The exhibit of swine, especially bacon hogs, was a very strong one. There was a prize of \$100 for the best pen of three bacon hogs, for which there were 13 entries, mostly Yorkshires and Berkshires. The awards in this class were as follows: 1 and 4, F. C. Skinner, Indian Head; 2, P. Leach, Baring; 3 and 7, O. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.; 5, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.; 6, F. J. Coover, Tugaskie; 8, A. and L. Nicol, Grenfell.

The judges at Regina were: Clydesdales, Adam Scharff, Ottawa; Percherons and Belgians, Alex Galbraith, Edmonton; Cattle, W. H. Gibson; Prof. W. H. Tisdale, Saskatoon; Swine, Prof. A. M. Shaw, Saskatoon.

CARE OF ROOTS IN STORAGE

A great many tons of mangels, turnips and carrots are lost annually by neglect after being placed in storage. Everything may be done to insure a full crop and to harvest it at proper time in good condition, yet, if not properly looked after during the winter

months, a high percentage of this crop may become a total loss. Such loss can be prevented only by prompt attention to the details of storage requirements.

No matter how much care is exercised in filling a root cellar, there is bound to be accumulations of broken and bruised roots and earth at the ends of the shoots or beneath the trap doors. Unless frozen the broken and badly bruised roots in such a mixture will invariably rot, and by so doing generate heat that will help to spread the infection to the surrounding sound roots. Accumulations of this nature should be thoroughly cleaned out and the damaged roots fed before they have had a chance to decay.

Frequently during the winter months rotting will start among apparently sound roots, usually as the result of an unsound root becoming buried among the others. Infection spreads rapidly among roots in storage and all such infected areas should be thoroughly cleaned out whenever detected.

All classes of roots lose a certain amount of moisture soon after harvest by evaporation, or, as it is commonly called, sweating. If an adequate circulation of air among the roots has not been provided for, this moisture will condense and wet places will be formed which will favor the growth of moulds and other plant life, which may directly or indirectly cause rotting. Some ventilation, therefore, during the first few weeks of storage, is very important.

The temperature in the cellar should be such that the roots will neither grow to any appreciable extent nor yet freeze. From freezing to 40 degrees F. may be considered as the extreme range. It is an excellent plan to hang a thermometer in a convenient place in the cellar and consult it daily. If the temperature is above say 38 degrees F. the ventilators should be opened, and when it drops sufficiently, closed. When the warmer weather of spring and early summer has set in it is advisable to keep the ventilators closed during the day and open during the night, so as to admit only cool air, thus keeping the cellar cool as long as possible.

If roots are to be pitted outside, it is essential that thorough drainage is assured, either by choosing a location on sloping or sandy land, or by providing artificial drainage. When cold weather has finally set in the ventilators should be plugged with straw.

If the pit has been properly constructed and covered correctly, there is little danger of the roots rotting. As a precaution, however, it is advisable to hang a thermometer in every second ventilator and to consult it occasionally. If the temperature in the pit gets higher than 45 degrees F. it is evident that heating is taking place, and the pit should be opened up and the infected area thoroughly cleaned out. In the spring the layers of covering should be gradually removed, the ventilators opened and, generally speaking, the protection modified to suit the rising temperature.—Dom. Exp. Farms.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

The joint committee of Commerce and Agriculture will meet in Regina on February 4, 5 and 6. The joint committee comprises the Canadian Council of Agriculture and a similar number of representatives of the business and commercial organizations of the West. The two chief subjects for discussion at the meeting are The Tariff and Co-operative Trading. On the question of The Tariff a paper has been prepared by R. C. Henders, President Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and on Co-operative Trading a paper has been prepared by C. Rice-Jones, Vice-President of the United Grain Growers Limited. Other subjects will be brought before the meeting by representatives of the business interests.

UNIFICATION OF U.S. RAILROADS

President Wilson will go to Congress for special legislation to bring about unification of the railroads during the war. The fact that the President has decided definitely upon such a move became known after he had gone over the whole transportation situation with Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission. He will

probably ask for the legislation in an address to be delivered before the Christmas holidays.

CURRENT EVENTS

It has been announced at Ottawa that certain employers, on whose application exemption from military service of men in their employ has been granted, have notified their employees that exemption will continue only as long as the employee remains in the service of the employer. This, it is said, is incorrect and misleading. The conditions upon which such exemption is granted is that the man shall continue in his occupation, not that he should remain in the service of his present employer. The Military Service Act contains an expressed provision to the effect that "No certificate shall be conditional upon the person to whom it is granted continuing or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified case or establishment."

All the milk distribution plants in Winnipeg may be taken over in the near future by a local commission of three approved by the food controller. Their effects will be pooled and the work of distribution carried on from one centre. This system would do away with overlapping in delivery and other important factors which enter into the price of milk delivered to the city consumers.

That a vast extension of ship-building facilities is necessary if we are to successfully counter the enemy's submarine depredation was the statement of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons recently. The demands on merchant shipping were stated to be greater than they have ever been.

An armistice agreement between the Bolshevik government in Russia and the Teutonic allies was signed on Saturday. The armistice begins at noon December 17 and remains in force until January 14, 1918. Unless seven days' notice is given it continues in force automatically. It extends to all the land, air and naval forces of the common fronts. Peace negotiations are to begin immediately.

A permit to export 75,000 pounds of oleomargarine to Canada has been granted by the war trade board at Washington. It is expected that oleo will be placed on sale some time this week. Dealers are waiting to receive the licenses necessary before they can handle it. These they hope to have by the time the first shipment crosses the border.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$11,708.62
Proceeds of Concert held in Clumber School, Bredenbury, Sask.	53.25
Chas. J. Meadows, Minnedosa, Man.	10.00
Total	\$11,771.87
Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$4,154.86
Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.	25.00
C. T. Masson, Wood Bay, Man.	25.00
Proceeds of Social given by Pupils of the Hazelcliff School	103.40
Mrs. H. T. Hart, Harris, Sask.	25.00
"A Franklin Grain Grower"	50.00
Total	\$4,388.26
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$527.00
Proceeds of Collection at Memorial Service held in Murchison Church, Clanwilliam, Man.	9.55
Total	\$536.55
Prisoners of War Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$105.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fraser, Glenella, Man.	30.00
Total	\$135.00
Halifax Relief Fund	
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fraser, Glenella, Man.	\$15.00
Mr. Chas. J. Meadows, Minnedosa, Man.	30.00
Mr. E. A. Weir, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.	5.00
Mr. A. Dale, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.	2.00
Total	\$52.00
Serbian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$308.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Minnedosa, Man.	5.00
Total	\$373.00
British Sailors' Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$30.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Minnedosa, Man.	5.00
Total	\$35.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund	
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Glenella, Man.	\$15.00
Total	\$15.00
Previously Acknowledged	
British Red Cross Fund	\$ 37.50
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	33.50
Blue Cross Fund	1.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	890.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Total	\$1,660.00

WIRE SPECIAL

a good supply for immediate cash with order, at the following:

Standard Weight, \$5.05
Standard Weight, \$4.90

FOR FENCING PRICES
sure to advance prior to February
to-day and get your share.

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Be in doubt about the legally safe procedure in any of your business transactions. Take advantage of this offer--use the advice and counsel of Western Canada's best lawyers, compiled, condensed and clearly explained in

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(Signed) J. E. HOLT.

Lipton, Sask.

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Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN SCHUSTER.

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Farm Management—By G. F. Warren. Price postpaid **\$1.90**

If a farm is to bring a financial success it must be efficiently organized and managed. In addition to growing good crops it is necessary to know how to market them. Many are losing from \$100 to \$500 per year by not applying the best methods to their farm work. This is designed to help farmers meet such

Conduct Public Meetings or Cushman—By Luther S. Cushman. Price postpaid **.50**

The standard book of instruction for public meetings. It contains information on rules of order, the duties of members, making and amendments, order of business, manner of speaking, committees, their duties and their organization.

Life of Richard Cobden—By Henry Morley. Price postpaid **.45**

Other of the free trade movement in England. The most effective free trade advocate ever lived. He forced both Liberal and Conservative to accept free trade fused all titles.

The Farmer and the Interests—By Clarus Agur. Postpaid **.75**

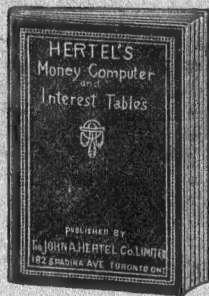
The most striking arraignment of the big interests in Canada yet published. Shows what farmers can do by organization to improve their economic position.

The National Being—By Geo. W. Russell. Price postpaid **\$1.50**

This book, written by one of Ireland's most distinguished literary men, deals with the future of Ireland, setting forth a plan for an economic reorganization based on a sound knowledge of Irish character, ideals and conditions. A combination of economic argument, feeling and personal whimsicalities is the work one of the most impressive has yet been written dealing with the day Irish problems. "We have to overcome that it is fundamental in Irish character," says A. E. in reference to the new now confronting his country. "The nation's leanings tendencies towards one more of the eternal principles which govern and inspired all great human history, all great civilizations from the dawn of history."

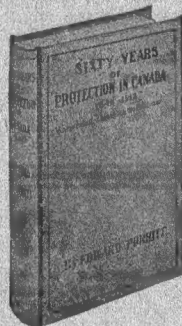
HERTEL'S MONEY COMPUTER AND INTEREST TABLES. Price postpaid **.50**

Farmers are to-day handling more money, doing more business, exchanging more paper than ever before, yet few exercise proper skill in their methods of computation. This book is practical and is designed to enable the average individual to compute and verify in a rapid and accurate manner, taxes, insurance, interest, etc. Easy methods are explained and illustrated. Check up your taxes, your banker, etc. The average book of interest tables is cumbersome and expensive. This practical little hand-book contains 50 pages, 6 x 8. It is so simple anyone can use it. So convenient that it can be carried in the pocket.



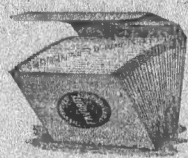
SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA—By Edward Porritt. Price postpaid **\$1.25**

A smashing blow at the tariff. The protective tariff has absolutely broken down and failed to produce the revenue required by the Dominion of Canada, and it has also failed to build up large industries which are supposed to consume the products. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is acknowledged by all to be the most complete and enlightening history of the Canadian tariff ever written. Nowhere else can one find such a thorough going treatment of the political and economic facts of protection, the influences which dictate tariff changes, the free trade movement in Canada, the various attitudes taken by the Liberal and Conservative parties and the importance of the Grain Growers' movement. The economic pressure felt throughout all Canada is bound to keep the tariff to the forefront of our national problems, and every Canadian voter should read this book and understand this question. The book contains 476 pages, is printed in large type and handsomely bound in red cloth covers and fully indexed.



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The Dawn of a New Patriotism—By J. D. Hunt. Price postpaid **\$1.15**

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The Tariff and the Trusts—By Franklin Pierce. Postpaid **.65**

Farmers will be especially interested in this book, as it shows just how heavily the protective tariff bears on all classes, with special reference to farmers.



Gas Engine Troubles and Installation—By J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor, Chicago Technical College. Postpaid **\$1.10**

This book shows you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs and how to keep a gas engine running. The book is written in plain non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants.

What I Saw in Russia—By Hon. Maurice Baring. Price postpaid **.45**

At present Russia holds our interest, the recent revolution came as a bolt from the blue. We did not for a minute imagine such unrest and turmoil were brewing. Many books on Russia have been written but sold at such a high price few felt like paying it. Here is a book written in very easy and graphic style that will tell you what you want to know about Russia, and is cheap enough for anyone.

The Tariff in Our Times—By Ida M. Tarbell. Postpaid **\$1.60**

Shows how the protected interests of the United States have used the politicians to raise the tariff and plunder the public.



Model "T" Ford Car—By Victor W. Page, member of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Postpaid **\$1.00**

This book is written specially for Ford drivers and owners by a recognized automobile engineering authority and an expert on the Ford, who has driven and repaired Ford cars for a number of years. He writes for the average man in a practical way from actual knowledge. All parts of the Ford Model "T" car are described. All repair processes illustrated and fully explained. 300 five by seven pages. Over 100 specially made engraving and two large folding plates.

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White King Salmon, per lb.....	17c	White Fish, Flounders, Cod and	
Gray and Ling Cod, per lb.....	11c	Skate, in boxes of 75 and 100	
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Soles and Flounders, delicious fish,		Whitefish, Jacks and Mulletts, in	
per lb.....	14c	boxes of 75 and 100 lbs., mixed	
Skate Wings, per lb.....	11c	in about equal quantities, lb.....	8c
60, 80 and 100 pound boxes, con-		Red Finned Fresh Caught Mulletts,	
taining Salmon, Cod, Soles, Skate,		similar in flavor and quality to	
Flounders, per lb.....	12c	Whitefish, 100 lb. bag.....	\$5.00

Boxes 40c extra.

Order early as fish is sure to advance. Terms: Cash with order. Prices subject to change without notice.

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Annual Meetings of Saskatchewan Livestock Associations

will be held in

REGINA, January 3rd and 4th, 1918

Secure Standard certificates from your railroad agent. All members and others interested are urgently requested to attend. For particulars apply to:—

P. F. BREDT,

Sec. Saskatchewan Livestock Associations

Regina, Sask.

Humor

Grocer: "Very sorry, ma'am. They were the best we could get. You see, all the young chickens were killed off for the holiday trade, so the old hens are the only ones left to do the layin'."

Mrs. Youngbride: "Oh, to be sure! I hadn't thought of that."

Two hobos passing along the road killed a large snake, pounding the head to a pulp while the tail continued to wriggle.

"Is he dead?" gasped Bill.

"Yes, he's dead all right," answered Mike, "but he ain't conscious of it."

"To what do you attribute your remarkable age and your wonderful health?" asked the city doctor of the aged farmer.

"Wal," answered the country one, "I got a pretty good start on most people by bein' born afore germs was discovered, an' so I have had less to worry about."

Two sons of Erin were digging a ditch for a gas-main. One of them was a trifle handicapped by the shortness of the handle on his pick. His back was aching from bending over so far and he had paused for a moment, when his companion remarked:

"Say, Mike, phwat wud ye do ef ye had a million dollars?"

"I'd add four inches to the handle o' this pick," was the reply.

A sturdy Scot, 6 feet 5 inches in height, is a gamekeeper near Strafford. One hot day last summer he was accompanying a bumptious sportsman, of very small stature, when he was greatly troubled by gnats. The other said to him:

"My good man, why is it that the gnats do not trouble me?"

"I dursay," replied the gamekeeper, with a comprehensive glance at the other's small proportions, "it will be because they havna' seen ye yet!"

A minister, like his father before him, had often officiated at marriage ceremonies, but this was his first experience at giving away the bride.

He was in a devout mood; his church was small, his salary meager, and his family numerous. This daughter had been especially expensive.

"Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" droned the preacher.

Gently the father placed the slender hand of the bride in that of the embarrassed groom.

"Take her, my boy," he exclaimed, his face aglow. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Dad: "Sammy, did you put your nickel in the contribution box in Sunday-school to-day?"

Sammy: "No, Dad; I asked Billy Jones, the preacher's son, if I couldn't keep it and spend it for candy, and he gave me permission."

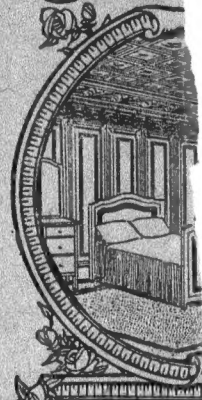
Mrs. Crawford: "Haven't you ever discovered a way to get money out of your husband?"

Mrs. Crabshaw: "Oh yes. All I have to do is to threaten to go home to mother, and without a word he hands over the railway fare."

The quick wit of a traveling salesman who has since become a well-known proprietor was severely tested one day. He sent in his card by the office-boy to the manager of a large concern, whose inner office was separated from the waiting-room by a ground-glass partition. When the boy handed his card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear it in half and throw it in the waste-basket; the boy came out and told the caller that he could not see the chief. The salesman told the boy to go back and get him his card; the boy brought out five cents, with the message that his card was torn up. Then the salesman took out another card and sent the boy back, saying: "Tell your boss I sell two cards for five cents."

He got his interview and sold a large bill of goods.

The Pedlar



ARTISTIC
ated w
in the bedroom
aid to repose.
have beauty co
economy, per
sanitation if yo
bedroom with

PEDLAR
PERFECT
CEILING
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They cannot burn away. Joints are invulnerable. Will never be required. Ceilings and Walls are attached to the structure. This feature easily the most economical available.

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Permanent Cast and Bridge

- made from the best
- heavily reinforced on surfaces
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My Whalebone Vulcanite \$1 Plates

- restore youthful expression
- accurate and scientific
- they fit perfectly
- match original teeth
- efficient in use
- beautiful workmanship
- durability guaranteed

Dr. Robinson

Dental Specialist

Birks Bldg.

Winnipeg

The following sign is painted on the fence in the neighborhood of the ter: "Cash paid for little ka mourn to daze old."



Pictures from Home

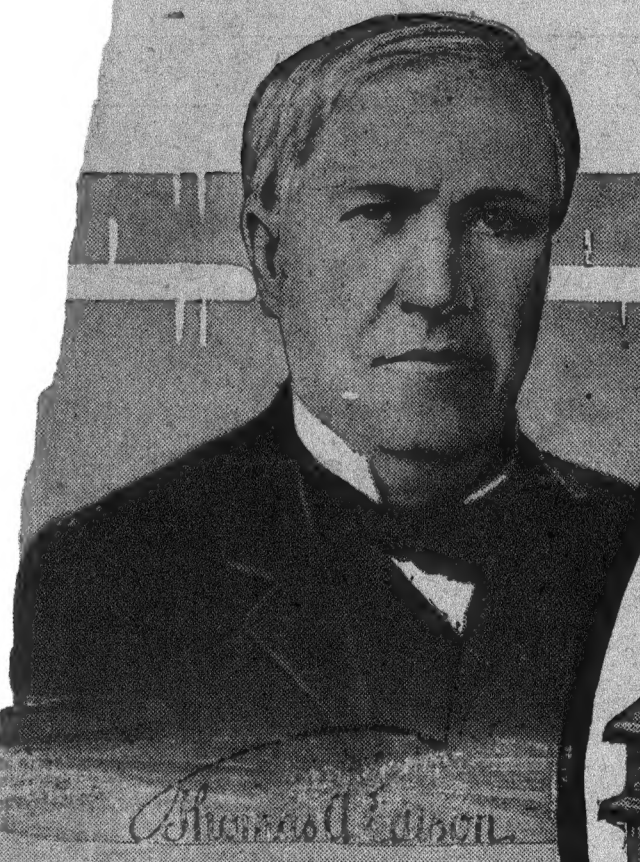
Over there, with thousands of miles of sea and land between them and home, are Our Boys, smiling and fighting—fighting with bullets, against a dogged foe; with smiles, fighting homesickness and dread monotony.

It's a part of the nation's job to-day to keep those boys cheerful, to hold fast the bonds between camp and home, to make light hearts and smiling faces—and these things pictures can help to do—pictures of the home folks and the home doings, pictures of the neighbors, pictures that will enliven their memories of the days before the war—simple Kodak pictures, such as you can make. These can help.

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If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon!

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Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crackling brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, the duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all —